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ESTABLISHED 1887

Hart's Decision to Rejoin Race Stirs Party to Skeptical Shrugs



Gary Hart aims a kiss at his wife, Lee, on the steps of the New Hampshire Statehouse after announcing his decision.

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service CONCORD, New Hampshire — Gary Hart stunned the U.S. politicians on Tuesday by reopening the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination that he abandoned seven months ago following reports of his relationship with a model.

In Shift, U.S. Posts Investment Deficit

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit in the broadest measure of trade swelled to a record \$43.4 billion in the third quarter, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

cord, was revised upward from \$41.1 billion. The current account is considered the most important trade figure because it measures not only trade in merchandise but also trade in services, primarily financial flows between countries.



A soldier kicking a Palestinian on Tuesday as the Israelis chased youths from the grounds of Shifa Hospital in Gaza.

Protests Heat Up In Gaza

Israeli Troops Kill at Least 4 Palestinians

By John Kifer New York Times Service GAZA CITY, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip — Israeli Army troops shot and killed four to six Palestinians in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, according to reports assembled from various sources. It was the worst of seven straight days of clashes in the occupied territories.

Japan Promises ASEAN \$2 Billion in Aid

MANILA — Noboru Takeshita, in his first trip abroad since becoming prime minister of Japan, told the heads of six Southeast Asian nations on Tuesday that his government would reject re-militarization and would assist the region in greater economic development with a \$2 billion aid package.

His spokesman said that most of the details of the aid program remain to be worked out. As Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia gave thanks Tuesday that "we have come to the conclusion of this third meeting," the gathering's primary success seemed to be that it was held at all, given the strength of the Philippine Communist insurgency, a recent coup attempt and bomb attacks around Manila.

Both aims would affect the presence of American bases in the Philippines, an issue Mr. Manglapus said was not discussed in the summit meeting. But ASEAN officials say that a coordinated drive for regional neutrality or a nuclear-free zone is not likely while the Soviet Union uses

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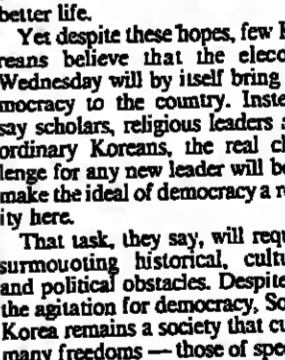
Korea Tests Democracy and Kim Dae Jung Fate Awaits Firebrand

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service SEOUL — The last time South Korea had a real presidential election, in 1971, the opposition candidate was a young firebrand named Kim Dae Jung.

NEWS ANALYSIS running for president, although with at least one big difference. This time, he is not only a candidate, but also a dominant campaign issue.

As South Koreans go to the polls on Wednesday, many of them will consciously be voting either for or against Mr. Kim even though there are two other major candidates and, altogether, five men in the race. To be sure, the other contenders have supporters, but only Kim Dae Jung touches twin capacities of Koreans for adoration and hatred.

In its final days, South Korea's campaign has become an exercise in scaremongering, as candidates try to outshout each other with warnings that their defeat spells chaos. Standing at the extremes are Mr. Kim and Roh Tae Woo, the government party candidate.



Kim Dae Jung, a leading opposition candidate for president of South Korea, at a news conference on Tuesday in Seoul.

Nation Rapt By an Ideal

By Susan Chira New York Times Service SEOUL — A single idea has dominated the life of this country for the last six months: the idea of democracy.

In streets filled with tear gas in the spring, in factories paralyzed by strikes in the summer and on the campaign trail in the fall, Koreans have seized upon democracy as the embodiment of their dreams for a better life.

Yet despite these hopes, few Koreans believe that the election Wednesday will by itself bring democracy to the country. Instead, say scholars, religious leaders and ordinary Koreans, the real challenge for any new leader will be to make the ideal of democracy a reality here.

That task, they say, will require surmounting historical, cultural and political obstacles. Despite all the agitation for democracy, South Korea remains a society that curbs many freedoms — those of speech, of the press, of travel, of ideology.

See KOREA, Page 2

Kiosk 2 Germans To Swap Spies

BONN (Reuters) — East and West Germany will swap several spies Wednesday in the latest of a series of such exchanges, Bonn government sources said Tuesday. They said the exchange involved three convicted East German spies and a "significantly higher number" of West German agents.

High Tech as Villain

On Wall Street, Computer Programs Came to Replace Individual Judgment

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service NEW YORK — In the span of a few hours, the stock market's October collapse drove home the fact that new technology has done far more to Wall Street than just accelerate the tempo of trading.

During this decade's great bull market, brokerages spent millions of dollars on electronic networks to transmit prices and news instantly around the world. Millions more were invested in complex, computerized trading techniques.

Interviews with traders, scholars, and market regulators yielded several findings: Computer programs that governed "portfolio insurance," a hedging technique, turned out to contain major defects that rendered the technique useless when investors all headed for the same exit. Stock index arbitrage, another form of program trading, may have

See CRASH, Page 6



Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled went on trial for the Rome airport attack of 1985. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS ■ An accord was signed that gives Israel more latitude to sell its weapons in the U.S. Page 2. BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ Oil prices fell as traders expressed dissatisfaction with OPEC's accord. Page 11. ■ Bank of Boston has written off \$200 million in Latin American loans. Page 11. Dow close: UP 8.62 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF 1.6315 1.83 127.65 5.2595

U.S. and Israel Sign Accord Easing Limits on Arms Sales

By Molly Moore and David B. Ortway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Israel signed a broad arms agreement on Monday that gives Israel more latitude to sell its weaponry in the United States and elevates it to a trade status granted to only two other non-NATO U.S. allies.

Frank C. Carlucci and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel, reduces some limitations on Israeli purchase of U.S. weapons and allows Israeli military companies to compete equally with companies in the United States and NATO nations for U.S. military contracts.

"It opens up the horizons a great deal," said Edward Guehm, deputy assistant secretary for international security affairs.

Signing of the memorandum of understanding gives Israel the same

privileges that the United States shares with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for cooperative ventures in researching and developing weapons.

Only Sweden and Australia have been allowed the same special military relationship, according to Defense Department officials. The United States is also prepared to sign a similar agreement with Egypt, officials said.

Although Israel has had close military ties with the United States, the new agreement will provide it greater economic opportunities for selling weapons and equipment to the U.S. armed forces.

Mr. Rabin and Mr. Carlucci also discussed a wide range of other issues, including use of U.S. foreign military sales revenue to help pay \$400 million in debts associated with Israel's cancellation of its Lavi fighter aircraft program and the potential purchase of 75 to 100 F-16 jet fighters to fill the gap, according to Pentagon officials.

The Israeli government canceled the Lavi program to develop its own fighter aircraft under strong pressure from the United States, which contributes much of the money that would have been used to finance the plane. The United States plans to contribute \$1.8 billion in military sales aid to Israel in the next two fiscal years.

Defense Department officials said Israel is negotiating with the United States to use \$400 million of that aid to help pay outstanding contracts on the Lavi program.

Italian Leader in U.S. To Seek Action on Gulf

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

ROME — Prime Minister Giovanni Goria, who is on a five-day visit to Washington, will tell President Ronald Reagan that Italy believes the time is approaching for the United Nations to adopt an arms embargo in order to end the Gulf war, an Italian official said.

Italy has been the most cautious of U.S. allies in its view of the Iran arms embargo advocated at the United Nations by the United States. But that attitude now appears to be changing because of Iran's unwillingness to accept the cease-fire resolution adopted by the Security Council last summer.

"We are very unhappy with the way efforts to implement the UN resolution are evolving," said Mr. Goria last week, adding that the "political survival of the United Nations itself" could be threatened if time continues to pass and the resolution brings no results.

Although Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti hopes that mediating efforts can succeed, a senior official said the government is more likely

to endorse a UN arms embargo or economic sanctions because Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar's negotiating efforts seem to be at a dead end.

Interviewed as he prepared to depart for the United States, Mr. Goria said he would tell Mr. Reagan that Europeans expect him and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to pursue a variety of initiatives following a summit meeting viewed in Italy as a decisive turn in superpower relations.

Since becoming prime minister in August, Mr. Goria has had to struggle for support from the governing five-party coalition, initially meeting resistance even from his own Christian Democrat Party.

The youngest man to lead Italy since World War II, Mr. Goria, 44, was given a mandate by the coalition parties to carry out only a limited program because there was no agreement on broad goals. His most important assignment was to get a basic tax and spending law for 1988 through Parliament, but that process is now so behind schedule that the government will have to operate on monthly budgets starting in January.

GULF: Soviets Seek UN Naval Force

(Continued from Page 1)

closure indicate various West European governments or companies have also been supplying Iran with weapons.

"They want a boycott with teeth," an Arab diplomat here said. "They don't want to be dragged into opposition to Iran without a real embargo. They are saying, 'Have you forgotten Iran?'"

The Soviets have told the Iraqis that what they have in mind is a UN naval force that would even be empowered to impose a blockade of Iranian ports, to search ships headed for Iran and to seize any arms that are found, Patrick Tyler of The Washington Post reported from Cairo.

The Soviets have also been telling Arab governments that their long delay in agreeing to discuss a UN arms embargo is a result of their desire to avoid having the measure become just a hollow gesture with no effective enforcement measures.

Arab diplomats in the region believe the Soviet position would represent a diplomatic coup for Moscow at the United Nations and embarrass both the United States and West European countries, which are likely to balk at the proposal.

The new Soviet stand seems to have the potential for putting the Reagan administration on the defensive after months of sharply criticizing the Soviet Union seeking to enhance its position with Iran by refusing even to begin discussion of a UN arms embargo on the country.

To date, administration officials have steadfastly opposed the creation of a UN-flagged naval unit operating in the Gulf because they say such a force is without precedent, likely to prove unworkable and would only serve to legitimize the Soviet presence in the Gulf.

Arab sources here and in the Middle East said the Soviet demands could be a ploy to stall the Security Council from taking any action against Iran. They noted that it would take months for the United States and other Western governments to get laws passed by their legislatures imposing penalties on companies and individuals caught selling arms to Iran.

On the other hand, the same sources said the Soviets could have a "legitimate suspicion" following the U.S. arms sales to Iran that Western nations, or companies, would continue to sell weapons to Tehran while the Soviet Union and its allies stopped.

France Dismisses Company Head in Iran Arms Affair

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense Minister André Girard dismissed on Tuesday the head of a state-owned company suspected of delivering explosives to Iran.

Guy-Jean Bernardy, manager of Société Nationale des Poudres et Explosifs, was asked to resign amid reports that his company's products went into artillery shells sold to Iran in 1984 and 1985 by Swedish and Italian middlemen.

The company, which has a state-sanctioned monopoly on making and selling certain kinds of explosives, also was reported to have supplied gunpowder to Luçaire, a French weapons-maker accused of violating a ban on sales to Iran.

The explosives company's exports to Sweden in 1985 were nominally sales to a weapons-making subsidiary of Nobel Industries Sweden AB, but French press reports last month said they were destined for Iran.

There were no immediate details on the Italian link, which the newspaper Le Monde said was uncovered by customs investigators.



Kim Young Sam, a major opposition candidate, waving Tuesday to supporters in Seoul.

RACE: South Koreans to Decide Fate of Kim Dae Jung

(Continued from Page 1)

intense crowds, Mr. Kim does not see how he can lose. This belief has helped frustrate many dissidents who had hoped that the two Kims would be able to set aside their personal ambitions and settle on a single candidate between them last night.

Many of them blame Kim Dae

Jung for the breakup, saying, reasonably or not, that they somehow had expected him to be the one to make a grand gesture such as sacrificing himself in the name of democracy. Now these people worry that Mr. Roh may slip through.

But there are also people who argue that Kim Dae Jung's sense of mission may have saved the election.

The split between the Kims gave the government confidence that it could win, a Korean political scientist asserted. As a consequence, he said, it has resisted any temptation it may have had along the way to call off the election and thereby arrest the nation's political development before it could even get going.



Roh Tae Woo, the South Korean government's candidate for president, winding up his campaign Tuesday in Seoul on the eve of the country's first national elections in 16 years.

KOREA: Idea of Democracy Obsesses Voters in South

(Continued from Page 1)

atmosphere where I can open up and express my thoughts."

Another housewife who said she was not politically active nonetheless described a sense of oppression. "We even have to watch what we say in taxis," she said.

Such fears are not unfounded. State control extends from local policemen who keep tabs on neighborhoods to security forces on alert for subversive activity. Routine travel outside South Korea is still restricted for those under age 45. The Agency for National Security Planning, the former Korean Central Intelligence Agency, posts agents in many offices, from the economic bureaucracy to banks, according to people who work in such offices.

But, sociologists such as Professor Lim argue that traditions of authoritarianism are breaking down as younger Koreans balk at blind obedience. "Years ago," he said, "people worried about jobs and food, and most of the strong leaders promised them. If you follow me and sacrifice, you will be able to eat and have a job. But Koreans come strong and rich, but Koreans no longer accept such values from political leaders, and so this decreases the possibility of authoritarian leadership in the future."

Choi Jang Jip, a political scientist at Korea University said that ultimately, Koreans will have to fashion their own style of democracy, one that suits their own cultural traits while accommodating the demand for more freedom. "Democracy, as an idea and social institution, came to us externally, mostly from the United States," he said. "People need to internalize it."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Lange Unconvinced on French Agent

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — Prime Minister David Lange disputed again Tuesday assertions by France that Major Alain Mafart, who was convicted in the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior in 1985, was seriously sick and in need of a medical treatment in Paris.

The French agent complained of stomach pains and was flown to Paris on Monday from Hao atoll in French Polynesia. Mr. Lange called the action an "outrageous breach" of an accord covering the detention of Major Mafart and Dominique Prieur on Hao until July 1989. The two were convicted in the sinking of the ship in Auckland harbor. A member of the Greenpeace environmental group, which owned the Rainbow Warrior, drowned when the ship sank.

Sihanouk Now Ready to Meet Hun Sen

PARIS (UPI) — Prince Sihanouk, the former Cambodian monarch and current resistance leader, reversed himself on Tuesday and said he was willing to continue talks with Prime Minister Hun Sen on ending fighting in their country.

The announcement effectively annulled his decision last week to cancel discussions that he and Mr. Hun Sen agreed to hold next year when they signed a communiqué Dec. 4 expressing their mutual desire to end fighting. The prince's latest statement said the second round of talks would be held at St. Germain-en-Laye, outside Paris, leaving the date to be chosen by Mr. Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk said he changed his mind because of adverse reaction from the Association of South East Asian Nations. He leads a coalition of three Cambodian rebel groups, including the communist Khmer Rouge and the non-communist forces of the country's former prime minister, Son Sann.

Poland Partly Retreats on Price Rise

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland announced on Tuesday it was reducing potentially explosive increases in food prices that it had planned to introduce next year.

The decision followed the government's failure to win public approval in a referendum last month for a more drastic austerity program. Increases of government-controlled food prices have sparked violent protest in the past.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that food prices would rise by 40 percent, instead of the 110 percent originally envisaged for next year. The Council of Ministers decided on the modified increase at a meeting Monday, along with an overall average retail price rise of 27 percent — against the original 40 percent — in adopting the 1988 economic plan.

Stoltenberg Apologizes for Protégé

KIEL, West Germany (Reuters) — The West German finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, apologized Tuesday to an opposition leader for election dirty tricks and "misguided behavior" by a former Stoltenberg protégé who was found dead in a bath in October.

Uwe Barschel, who succeeded Mr. Stoltenberg in 1982 as the Christian Democratic Union premier of the state of Schleswig-Holstein, resigned in September, 12 days after narrowly winning re-election. He was found dead a few weeks later in a Geneva hotel, and coroners cited an overdose of sleeping pills and tranquilizers.

Mr. Stoltenberg, the party's chairman in Schleswig-Holstein, apologized to Björn Engholm, leader of the Social Democratic Party in the state, for Mr. Barschel's attempts to undermine Mr. Engholm's campaign with rumors of sexual misbehavior and tax fraud. Mr. Stoltenberg has denied any prior knowledge of Mr. Barschel's acts.

Storm System Kills 6 in U.S. Midwest

CHICAGO (Reuters) — A major storm, which spawned a tornado that killed six persons Monday in Arkansas, left more than a foot (30 centimeters) of snow Tuesday in parts of the U.S. Middle West and disrupted air and rail traffic. Forecasters said the storm was headed toward New England and Nova Scotia.

As the storm center moved northeast into the Great Lakes region, it caused damage in more than a dozen states from Arizona to Wisconsin. Six persons were killed and scores hurt Monday night in West Memphis, Arkansas, in one of several tornadoes on the storm's southern edge.

To the north, the system produced a blizzard with winds of up to 70 miles (110 kilometers) an hour in southern Wisconsin. Storm warnings for waves of up to 14 feet (4 meters) were out for parts of the Great Lakes. O'Hare International Airport in Chicago was closed for several hours.

ATHENS: Cut Traffic in Smog Control

ATHENS (Reuters) — Cars will be banned from three main streets, buses will have special exhaust systems and the number of taxis in the city center will be halved early next year under steps announced by the government Tuesday to reduce pollution in Athens, one of the world's smoggiest capitals.

Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, deputy prime minister, said the measures also included stepping up work on a subway system under construction, and requiring continuous working hours for shops, which now have a four-hour break that creates extra commuting to the city center.

All domestic flights of Olympic Airways and some outgoing international flights were canceled, island ferries were halted and train services were stopped Tuesday as up to two million Greeks demanding higher wages took part in a 24-hour general strike.

Airport ground workers in Rome held the latest in a series of spontaneous strikes Tuesday, causing long delays and flight cancellations for hundreds of passengers. The workers have rejected a government-sponsored pay accord aimed at ending strikes that have disrupted air travel in Italy for months. Alitalia and its ATI subsidiary canceled all departures.

Heavy fog settling over runways at the Paris airports obliged incoming flights to divert Tuesday to as far away as Amsterdam and London. The authorities at Orly Airport said that fog had forced six incoming flights from Singapore, New York, Algiers and other points to divert to Amsterdam, London and elsewhere. At Charles de Gaulle Airport, a flight from Tokyo was redirected to Düsseldorf, while a scheduled London-Paris flight had to be canceled.

ASEAN: Japan Pledges \$2 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan "for introducing the culture of each ASEAN country to the Japanese people."

In addition, he pledged his nation's active participation in finding a solution to a nine-year war in Cambodia. But he did not elaborate on what steps might be taken.

Mr. Takeshita's speech touched on virtually all points of concern raised by Southeast Asian leaders in the last year.

Japan has been criticized for slowing private trade to develop with Vietnam, thereby weakening in ASEAN eyes regional attempts to isolate Vietnam economically until it withdraws its troops from Cambodia. The organization's members have been preoccupied with varying degrees with Vietnamese expansion in Indochina.

Increased Japanese spending on defense has provoked expressions of concern in the region, most recently from Mr. Lee. Millions of Southeast Asians are thought to have died by execution or forced labor from Thailand to Indonesia during World War II.

In economic terms, Japan — the largest creditor and investor in Southeast Asia — has been criticized for failing to open its markets to foreign goods and for not transferring enough technology or managerial skills to local people.

Mr. Takeshita described good relations with ASEAN as one of the pillars of Japan's foreign policy.

Nuclear D Remain N Shultz Say

By Elaine Sciolino

BONN — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, said Tuesday that a strong nuclear security pact after intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe are destroyed.

Mr. Shultz seemed to be sending a strong message to those in West Germany who urge the elimination of short-range, or "battleground," nuclear weapons.

"We all recognize that the nuclear deterrent has kept the peace in Europe for the past 40 years," he said at a news conference after meetings with West German leaders.

"And so as far as anyone can see ahead, we're going to have to continue to rely on nuclear deterrence."

Mr. Shultz, winding up a six-day European tour, arrived Tuesday in London on a West German plane, supplied after the engine of his aircraft malfunctioned at the Bonn airport.

In Bonn, Mr. Shultz said predictions by conservatives that the U.S.-Soviet treaty eliminating medium-range missiles would lead to demoralization were "nonsense."

"People who say we're in danger of eliminating everything — I don't quite get it," he said.

The U.S.-Soviet agreement has been met by increasingly public opposition to short-range missiles in West Germany, where the battletfield weapons would likely be used.

Many West Germans also are deeply concerned about the potential threat from the Warsaw Pact because of its advantage in conventional arms and from the Soviet Union's arsenal of short-range nuclear weapons.

Reagan Tries A New Pitch On Gorbachev

WASHINGTON — What was discussed when President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev disappeared into Mr. Reagan's study for a private chat on Wednesday? Arms control? Afghanistan? Human rights? No. The subject was baseball.

According to a White House aide, at the state dinner for the Soviet leader the night before, Joe DiMaggio, a guest, gave the president a baseball and asked him to sign the ball. Then get Mr. Gorbachev's signature on it as well.

The president, embarrassed to ask for the favor publicly, pulled Mr. Gorbachev aside to seek his signature for the former baseball star. Mr. Reagan took the occasion, the aide added, to tell Mr. Gorbachev that they should "play ball" with each other.

HART: Re-Entry

(Continued from Page 1)

"no one believed it at first, and then they just laughed."

Some Democrats were equally chastened. John McEvoy, a longtime Democratic activist with past ties to Mr. Hart, called the decision an act of "overwhelming hubris and extreme moral blindness."

Public and private comments nearly unanimously reflected the view that the episode that led to Mr. Hart's withdrawal last spring represented a major barrier to his nomination. He withdrew after his relationship with the model Donna Rice became public.

Mr. Hart himself made no direct reference to the incident. But he said, "Getting back in this race is never done. And believe me, it is not done lightly."

While acknowledging that Mr. Hart may well be the front-runner in the next round of polls, most party leaders said that he could not reach the convention with the skeletal organization and scarce financial resources he apparently has available now.

"A big story for a day," said the Democratic national chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr., "but not much impact over all."

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Nuclear Deterrents Remain Necessary, Shultz Says in Bonn

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

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HART: Re-Entry Shakes Up Race

(Continued from Page 1)

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Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn on Tuesday.

U.S.-Soviet Knot on Nicaragua

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States plans to complain formally to the Soviet Union about purported plans for a buildup of the Nicaraguan military with Russian help, according to U.S. officials.

The Reagan administration also moved quickly Monday to use the statements by a Nicaraguan defector to press its case in Congress for renewed financial aid for the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the United States would express its concern to the Soviet Union and ask about the assertions by the defector, Major Roger Miranda Bengochea, that the Soviet Union intends to increase arms shipments to Nicaragua and base MiG-21 fighter aircraft there.

Meanwhile, a faint hope for progress in the effort to negotiate a cease-fire between the Nicaraguan government and the rebels faded Monday after the Sandinistas delayed a second round of talks in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Fitzwater said of Major Miranda's assertions: "We think it's very serious. We are registering our concern with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels."

It will be the first time the United States has formally brought the matter of Major Miranda's disclosures to the attention of the Russians, even though they were made before the summit meeting last week between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

[Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that Mr. Gorbachev had pledged during their meeting to withhold all military aid from Nicaragua in order to move forward with peace plans. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "He told me he wanted to go forward with the peace plan and that they would withhold aid from the Sandinista government in order to do so," Mr. Reagan said.]

A senior U.S. official said the administration had generally confirmed Major Miranda's information well before Mr. Gorbachev arrived. The State Department arranged for Major Miranda to be interviewed by reporters on Thursday, Mr. Gorbachev's final day in Washington.

But administration officials denied they had withheld Major Miranda's charges from the summit agenda so that they could be used more effectively afterward to persuade Congress to provide new aid.

Major Miranda's assertions that the Sandinista government in Nicaragua is planning to build up its armed forces with Soviet help despite a Central American peace plan were being presented forcefully by the administration as evidence of the need for Congress to provide new aid for the contras. Major Miranda was brought to Capitol Hill Monday to meet privately with legislators of both parties.

Some legislators concurred that the major's disclosures would be of help to the administration in its efforts to persuade Congress.

A Senate version of a catchall spending bill contains about \$16 million in new aid for the contras through the end of February. There is no new contra aid in the House version of the bill, and a conference committee to reconcile the difference was set up Monday.

Mr. Reagan has threatened to veto any measure that does not contain some nonarms aid to maintain the contras as a fighting force.

The House speaker, Jim Wright, who has been a central figure in the contra aid issue, seemed angered over the disclosures, which were largely confirmed over the weekend by Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan minister of defense and the brother of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Referring to the charges that Nicaragua intends to put as many as 600,000 men under arms by 1990, Mr. Wright said that was a "preposterous" idea but that it would help efforts to renew contra aid. In the past, he has persuaded the Nicaraguan government to temper its actions so as not to inflame Congress. On Monday, he complained, "The Sandinistas have had a history of snatching defeat from the jaws of victory."

Mr. Ortega tried Monday to minimize the damage done by his brother's confirmation of some of the major's charges. He said that his brother was incorrect in saying such a buildup would occur because it was only a proposal. The major was an aide to Humberto Ortega.

U.S. May Push on Afghanistan Aides Say Tough Stand Could Force Soviet Compromises

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials, assessing the results of talks on Afghanistan during the summit meeting, have concluded that a tough stand by the United States could force further compromises from the Soviet Union on the timing and manner of its proposed troop withdrawal.

Officials say there is no inclination in the administration to accept the 12-month pullout offered by Moscow. Nor, they add, is the administration likely to take steps to modify its earlier agreement to wait until 60 days after the start of a Soviet withdrawal to cut off military aid to the Afghan guerrillas, known as the mujahidin.

According to an administration official who took part in the talks last week, the U.S. side felt that the Russians were trying to "maneuver us into a position where the problem becomes not the 120,000 troops but rather our support for the mujahidin."

"They're still in a period of political maneuver," he said. "I think we really have to resist putting our selves in a position that this is a problem we have to solve for them. This is their burden, their conflict."

Diego Cordovez, the United Nations mediator on the Afghanistan war, arrived in Moscow on Monday for a series of high-level talks in his efforts to pursue the possibility of a Soviet troop withdrawal.

There was almost no progress during the U.S.-Soviet discussions last week, either at the level of a working group set up to deal with regional conflicts, or in conversations between President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Cordovez, the UN undersecretary-general for political affairs, has been conducting indirect negotiations in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan, which have produced a set of "understandings" linking a troop withdrawal to an end to outside interference in Afghan affairs.

U.S. officials who took part in the discussions last week say that Moscow seems eager to get out but still wants to structure a withdrawal to preserve a role for Afghan Communists in an interim government.

Mr. Gorbachev and lower-ranking Soviet officials urged repeatedly that the United States cut off military aid to the guerrillas before a withdrawal began, according to various accounts of the talks.

"They said, 'If only you'll stay your hand we can get out,'" one official recalled. "We kept pointing out that we've already agreed in the context of these Geneva negotiations that that's what will happen. The question is, at what point in time. They hope the timing is such that the mujahidin will be demoralized faster than they get out."

The United States has agreed to serve as a guarantor of the Geneva understandings, which would mean cutting off military aid to the guerrillas in conjunction with an agreed timetable for Soviet withdrawal. The cutoff would take place 60 days after the beginning of the troop withdrawal.

The Soviet proposal for a 12-month withdrawal period did not draw much enthusiasm from administration officials. They fear that, the longer the period, the more vulnerable the insurgents will be to attacks by elite Soviet units, which may be withdrawn last.

Officials said Mr. Gorbachev, in his discussion with Mr. Reagan last Wednesday, appealed for an end to U.S. support for the guerrillas but did not support the point vigorously.

"I think that he may have not wanted to give the impression that they were huring and didn't want to push too hard," a U.S. official said.

"I think they're confused. He said he would like to work it out and we ought to be in touch with people we have contacts with," the official said, apparently meaning the guerrillas. "There was no specific negotiation. The president responded, and it ended without a resolution. The American and Soviet positions ended pretty much as they went in."

Soviet officials have reportedly made comments indicating that they want the United States to press the guerrillas to leave the last Russians do not leave Kabul under fire, as the last Americans left Saigon in 1975.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Koreans Want Respect

Put aside for the moment the fiery oratory of the rivals in today's free election in South Korea, the first in 16 years. Ignore, too, competing threats: military intervention if left-of-center Kim Dae Jung wins, versus riots by radical students if the ruling party's nominee, Roh Tae Woo, is declared the victor.

South American Battles

Democracy has returned to South America in this decade, a change of immense promise for the Western Hemisphere. Because Argentina and Brazil were the crucial cases, it is troubling that a deep sense of disorder and decline has seized both countries. This disillusion is not yet irreversible, but the direction in which events are moving is not reassuring.

Humberto and Daniel

From Managua the Ortega brothers have been reporting on the shape of military things to come. First, Humberto Ortega, Sandinista defense minister, said that Nicaragua was halfway to building, with Soviet support, a 600,000-man defense force; and that the country had "not renounced" acquisition of advanced weapons, including MiG fighters of a sort that Washington insists it won't countenance.

Watch Your Levator

The phony smile is one of those little byproducts without which there would probably have been a nuclear war by now. It is essential at summit meetings and at occasions where grape drink is spilled on your white sofa by a friend's 4-year-old. While its genuineness is often suspect, it can be accepted at face value, since there is no scientific way to measure the sincerity of a smile.

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It's Time for a Message to Headquarters

WASHINGTON — When the summit's lights and fanfare faded in memory, Washington can be expected to revert to the crocheted, disorganized, almost mindless mood it was in just before. Meanwhile, though, President Reagan has gained in popularity, and rightly, as a result of the missile treaty.



Letting the Dollar Fall Doesn't Fix the Trade Deficit

WASHINGTON — It has been more than two years since the value of the dollar began to plummet, yet America's trade deficit continues to soar, seemingly in defiance of the laws of economics. The dollar has dropped from an average of 252 yen in 1984 to 129 yen last week, but the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has advanced only slightly.

Civilians and the Military Can Learn to Compromise

NEW YORK — In South Korea, military officers, worried about an opposition victory, talk about blocking today's election. In Haiti, the military juggles electoral rules to protect its interests. In the Philippines, the leader of a military reform movement is captured after repeatedly pleading against the government.

South Korea Is Almost There

SPLASHES of red, yellow and gold brighten South Korea's somber, furrowed hills. Red peppers lie drying in the secondary sun on straw mats in front of the roofed farmhouses on back roads. The rice harvest is in. Autumn was always the best of seasons here, and this past one seemed more mellow and full of promise than others to an American visitor who has known this ancient land in war and peace for 40 years.

speaks with pride of the response he got from his constituents when he advocated a yearlong total freeze on federal spending. There were some grumbles about entitlement, but the main reaction was support so long as all spending would be affected. "The people are smarter than the politicians," he said. "I think they are hungry for leadership, for something that's fair."

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: An Astor Is Buried
NEW YORK — Something of the pomp and parade of a State affair marked the funeral services [on Dec. 15] over the remains of Mrs. John Jacob Astor. It was probably the largest private funeral seen in New York in many years. The highways and byways leading to the chapel were black with carriages, and within the little house of worship were over one thousand five hundred more intimate friends of the family.

A Venture Well Worth The Stake

By Giles Merritt
ROME — You are, say, the chief executive of a major industrial corporation, and you are being asked to dig deep into your company's pockets to help fund the new European Institute of Technology. Should you?

1912: Costly War Talk

LONDON — Mobilization of troops costs much, but needless rumors designed to upset market values cost more. Capitol Hill has been suffering from too much war talk from Vienna for weeks, and last week investors were troubled with nerves and refused to buy anything except Americans. The "Economist" declares that the new method of financing wars and armaments by Treasury bills is largely responsible for the scarcity of utility bills. One of the most encouraging things noted during the week was a reduction by Lloyd's of war rates on shipping and against hostilities between the Great Powers.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

OPINION

Reagan Left Something Out of Eleni's Story

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On Aug. 28, 1948, Eleni Gatzoyiannis, a peasant woman 41 years old, was murdered in the tiny stone village of Lia in the Greek mountains. She was shot by a firing squad, finished off with a bullet to the head. Her body was thrown into a ravine.

Her crime was that she had helped her son and three of her daughters escape the roundup of Greek children marked for deportation to nearby Communist Albania, and thence to

ON MY MIND

permanent exile in Communist indoctrination camps in Eastern Europe. This information was omitted from the speech. The feeling at the White House, I was told, was that to say flat out that the Communists did it might have been too jarring a note.

Well, perhaps that was the right thing to do. The president did speak out against totalitarianism, now almost a naughty word among American admirers of Mikhail Gorbachev. I wish he had told the whole story, but then it is a bit easier to be a columnist than a president.

But in Eleni's memory it must be stated who killed her. And it was Nicholas Gage who pointed out to me why it is so important to explain that she was executed by the Communists for daring to protect her children from kidnapping.

The reason is that the abduction of children is still being practiced by Communists, today, in Afghanistan. Tens of thousands of children are removed from their homes to be indoctrinated in special schools inside Afghanistan, most of them against the wishes of their parents.

for periods of up to 10 years. The Soviet puppet regime in Kabul says that most of the children are orphans, offspring of "martyrs" killed by the Afghan resistance. More than 25,000 youngsters have been sent off in this way. Even if they really were without family, the deportation would be counter to international law and any concept of human rights. But the fact is that the clan system of Afghanistan takes in orphans and nurtures them.

The abductions have been attested to by United Nations officials, foreign diplomats, correspondents, Afghan parents and the words of the Kabul regime.

Forced training in Afghanistan or the Soviet Union is part of the Kremlin's program of Sovietization of Afghanistan — a program of indoctrination, bases and secret police that General Secretary Gorbachev and his Politburo hope will keep Afghanistan in the Soviet orbit long after any withdrawal of Soviet troops, if that ever takes place.

When the Communist guerrillas in Greece knew they were losing the civil war they rounded up the people of Lia at gunpoint and herded them into Albania. For the first time in 2,500 years, Lia became an empty place. Only crows remained, feeding on corpses.

Later, the people came back. Nicholas is now head of his clan, which centers in Worcester, Massachusetts. He returns to Lia three or four times a year, to help build the village and to bear witness that in her death, Eleni left life.

She lives in the freedom of her children, and in the connection between her murder and the sorrows of other mothers, very far away and four decades later.

The New York Times



I had a nightmare that the Russian leader was in the White House and there were red flags all over the capital!

The Scared Young Writers Want Their Letters Read

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — When the children of Peace Bird came to Washington early this month, Soviet Embassy officials not only accepted their symbolic flowers but, smooth as silk, invited them in for Coke and chocolates. The reception at the White House

MEANWHILE

was a little different. The international delegation got to speak only with a security guard. Their flowers — American Beauty roses, at that — wound up in a White House trash can.

All of which proves... well, it proves nothing except that someone at the Soviet Embassy was alert to the public relations possibilities, while a guard at the PR-conscious White House blew the deal.

It is not that big a deal, of course — sort of like having a surly but-check girl take the edge off a gourmet banquet. The main feast — the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting and the signing of their arms-reduction agreement — was no less memorable. But for the 45 members of Peace Bird, the subsequent White House apology will not kill the bitter stilette.

The interesting thing is that the administration had done a lot of things right until that gaffe. In March, when members of Peace Bird sought to meet with U.S. and Soviet officials in West Germany, the Soviet ambassador agreed only to receive the children's adult guide, Holger Guessefeld. The U.S. ambassador, Richard

Burt, received the children themselves and passed along their request to meet with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev during the summit session.

A few months later, they had a three-page letter from President Reagan which, while not offering a personal meeting, played all the right chords. Who are these children, who showed up in Washington with their roses and thousands of letters from youngsters all over the world? According to Mr. Guessefeld, Peace Bird is a tiny West German-based group of children from 31 countries who are worried about the future of the world and hope to have their fears taken seriously by world leaders.

Mr. Guessefeld cited a survey showing that fully half of Europe's children think there will be a nuclear war in their lifetime. "It's difficult for them to think of such long-term concerns as careers and family when they think they are likely to die in a nuclear war," he said.

Aren't adults like Mr. Guessefeld, a writer of children's books, in danger of exacerbating these fears? Not at all, says Mr. Guessefeld. "We really try to calm them, but they read the papers, they have the information, and they really are fearful. We know Reagan and Gorbachev won't actually read the letters. What the children are asking is that the two men set up an East-West commission or some such thing to read the letters and issue a report on the war fears of children today.

"There's nothing political about what the children are doing. The children who are most afraid are not the children whose parents are in the peace movement but those who just hear about the chance of war" by chance "and who can't speak about it to their parents because their parents don't like discussing the subject."

At least some adults are taking the youngsters' fears seriously: Ambassador Burt, for instance, and the 30 German mayors who have written letters of support, and Louisiana, which supplied 34 free tickets for the 43-member delegation to fly to the summit meeting.

And so is President Reagan, when his people let the message get through. His "Dear Young Friends" letter to Peace Bird said all the right things, ending with this: "Our aims are simple, our agenda short. We seek peace and freedom, and when I meet with Mr. Gorbachev later this year, so that the agenda I will pursue. As I do, the messages and encouragement I have received from young people like you will be close to my heart."

It is to you that the legacy of our achievements in peace, freedom and prosperity will pass. But it is from you that so much of our inspiration to build that legacy comes."

It's a shame that the president's eloquent response was wiped out by an insensitive security guard.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Traffic Accident?

The report in your Dec. 10 issue on the Gaza disturbances cites "local residents" as saying that the protests were triggered by an incident in which "a truck driven by an Israeli swerved into a lane of incoming traffic near Gaza City and collided with two cars carrying Arab workers. At least three Arabs were killed and seven injured." This seems to imply an ordinary traffic accident.

However, the Dec. 10 Financial Times in London gives an altogether different coloring to the incident, as follows: "What sparked off the trouble were the grisly deaths the previous afternoon of four Gazans, crushed by an army truck at a military checkpoint while their car waited for its turn to pass through the controls. Seven others in the vehicle — packed with day laborers returning from Israel — were seriously injured, in an incident Palestinians said they were convinced was deliberate. It followed the stabbing death of an Israeli civilian in Gaza City on Sunday."

MUSHTAQUE QURESHI, London.

Just Reduce Nuclear Forces

The proposal made by Richard M. Cyert and Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber in "Uniting the SDI Knot With an Offer of Joint Research" (Dec. 1), was generous in inspiration — and quite silly. Why should the superpowers spend tens of billions of dollars in space defenses against nuclear missiles that they both want to reduce, or even eliminate? It would be simpler to reduce nuclear and conventional forces to levels that would make an attack of either side most improbable.

With the savings thus realized, the U.S. government could greatly reduce Third World debt, and the Soviet government could offer its population much-needed housing and enough meat, fruit and vegetables for a decent living.

JULIAN KRELMAN, Paris.

How can Messrs. Cyert and Servan-Schreiber write that "today we have clear evidence, at last, on the real reason" Moscow opposes SDI? The reason has been familiar not only to the Kremlin but in the West since long before Mr. Reagan

made his "star wars" speech in 1983. He himself said in that speech: "I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that."

The language is slightly obscure, but it refers to the arguments against "area defenses" that had been ventilated during the years when the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty was being negotiated. It was clear then and it is clear today that for one side to have area defenses allows it to contemplate a first strike without fear of retaliation.

ELIZABETH YOUNG, London.

Trade EC Foods for Ore

One way to reduce the burden of the European Community's farm surpluses would be to create a European strategic stockpile of base metals, through barter of foodstuff for ore with Third World ore producers over a period of years. A commitment not to dispose of the metal

stocks, for, say, 30 years would ensure that metal prices remained unaffected.

The substitution of nonperishables for perishables would bring considerable savings on storage costs, and the operation would help reduce food shortages in the Third World.

PETER GAL, Amstelveen, Netherlands.

An Early Start on Visas

I would like to compliment Roger Collis for his excellent article, "How to Keep a Step Ahead in the Eternal Visa Game" (The Frequent Traveler, Dec. 4). Any frequent traveler who follows the advice of Tom Mahoney, the manager of a personalized service for visas and passports in London, will find that applications for visas will be simple. I would like to add one suggestion to Mr. Mahoney's list: Smart frequent travelers who do not currently possess visas for the United States should apply now. You do not need to have a specific trip in mind to apply for a visa. Multiple indefinite visas are available for many nationalities. The combination of in-

creased travel to the United States by foreign nationals and an acute shortage of U.S. government funding for peak-season temporary help means that visa lines will be longer than ever next summer. Travelers should apply now and do so, wherever possible, by mail or through travel agents.

EILEEN A. MALLOY, Consul, U.S. Embassy, Dublin.

Not Violent, Not Peaceful

Regarding "Nonviolence Is Unwelcome as a Palestinian Weapon" (Dec. 1):

Anthony Lewis mistakenly believes that Israel should welcome Mubarak Awad's "nonviolence" as a legitimate "peaceful political means of expressing Palestinian nationalism." Evidently Mr. Lewis is unaware that cutting water lines, power lines and telephone lines is part of Mr. Awad's program, which expressly aims to damage the economy and impair defense capability. He advertises his nonviolence as violence-inducing. This and more are

in his published writing. No Martin Luther King Jr. is he!

Perhaps Mr. Lewis was led astray by the U.S. State Department's strange characterization of Mr. Awad as a "moderating influence." The United States does not apply that standard internally.

JOSEPH LERNER, Jerusalem.

Japan Makes Its Choice

Japan can choose to receive either goods or dollars in exchange for its exports to the United States. If it chooses dollars over the long haul, something must give. It is a two-way street.

DENNIS BALLOU, Singapore.

The Swiss Did Long Ago

James R. Fees (Letters, Dec. 8) accuses James Baker, the U.S. Treasury secretary, of trashing the dollar. But we in Switzerland have been calculating the long-term dollar-Swiss rate at 1-to-1 for years.

ZAS TOUPLI, Geneva.

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In Moscow, a 5-Day Seminar on Rights Puts Tolerance to the Test

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — For five days this week and last, a half-dozen apartments around Moscow opened their doors to a moveable unauthorized seminar on human rights, an event seen here as unprecedented in the history of recent dissident activity.

"Whether Gorbachev going to Washington was a historic event is still debatable," said Dmitri Silversov, a translator and activist, as he listened Sunday in an overcrowded two-room apartment to a broadcast discussing national problems. "But that this is historic, there can be no doubt."

Barred from meeting in public halls, several hundred Soviets and foreigners jammed into overheated rooms to hear more than 200 reports urging Moscow to release political prisoners, withdraw from Afghanistan, abolish capital

punishment, apologize for the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia and take other actions that challenge official Soviet policy.

At a final session, the participants adopted resolutions promoting these and other causes and pledged to continue monitoring the human rights situation. The last unofficial Soviet rights group was broken up in the early 1980s, and its members were arrested, imprisoned or exiled.

Lev Timofeyev, a former political prisoner who is a member of the public discussion club Glasnost, said the reaction had exceeded sponsors' expectations. "The hunger for independent information is so great that no Moscow apartment can accommodate it," he said.

The well-publicized event was billed as a test of Kremlin tolerance, and illustrated Moscow's uncertain, sometimes conflicting, response to dissent in these days of greater openness. In addition to closing three meeting halls

booked in advance by the seminars' organizers, the authorities harassed a number of participants, in several cases detaining them at train stations as they made their way to Moscow. Visas for some prominent guests, including Western leftists, were denied. The KGB posted squads of agents outside buildings where meetings were taking place.

During the same period, the police and KGB security agents muffled any attempts at public demonstrations in Moscow, detaining about 100 protesters, flooding demonstration sites with plainclothesmen and expelling some activists from the city.

But while cracking down on the protests, the authorities decided to tolerate the seminar. With regular announcements to the foreign press and translations for non-Russian-speaking visitors, the event took on a public character that veteran activists — some of whom were released from prison just this year — say was

unthinkable even in the heyday of the old human rights movement of the early 1970s.

Besides such prominent veterans of the movement as Larissa Bogoraz, Sergei Kovalev and Sergei I. Goryunov, the seminar drew representatives from groups as varied as Ukrainian nationalists, Crimean Tatars, religious figures and even students from Moscow State University, who gave a report on the consequences of their protest against the dismissal last month of the head of the Communist Party chief in Moscow, Boris N. Yeltsin.

From abroad came representatives of several rights groups, including Gerald Nadler, director of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights. The Helsinki Federation, an umbrella organization for 15 groups that monitor compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords, accepted the Glasnost club as a member in October and will return in January for meetings with Soviet officials.

The seminar was closely watched as a test for an official conference on human rights that the Soviet Union wants to host in Moscow under the auspices of the Helsinki agreement. Some observers noted that the linking of the two events might explain why the authorities did not take harsher measures against the seminar.

Mr. Timofeyev said the proposed official conference on human rights was one of the issues that divided participants at the seminar.

"The farther people live from Moscow, the more skeptical their opinion about holding a conference," Mr. Timofeyev said, noting that the authorities in the provinces have been markedly less tolerant than in the capital.

The mixed response from officials drew mixed emotions from foreign observers.

"I thought it would be a little more relaxed, but then again I thought they could close it down all together," said Martha Henderson, of

the California-based peace group Humanitas International, one of about a dozen American participants. "In the end, I think it was really positive that it happened."

Graphic TV Report

Five persons were killed and 14 were injured when a bus and a train collided in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan, Soviet television said Tuesday in an unusual report that marked an apparent extension of the Kremlin's *glasnost*, or openness, policies.

The broadcast, monitored by Reuters in Moscow, was accompanied by graphic pictures of the dead and injured. Soviet newscasts often show accident victims in the West but rarely screen pictures of domestic crashes.

The broadcast said the accident occurred Friday near Tselinograd and that the bus driver had been drinking before the evening shift.

Trial Begins in Rome On '85 Airport Attack

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Service

ROME — The only survivor of the Palestinian guerrilla squad that attacked Leonardo da Vinci Airport near Rome two years ago went on trial Tuesday.

The trial is expected to produce detailed testimony on the inner workings of the Abu Nidal guerrilla group, including its operations in Syria, Lebanon and across Europe, judicial officials said.

Abu Nidal, one of the three defendants in the trial, is the nom de guerre of Sabri el-Banna, who broke with the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1973.

Ibrahim Mohammed Khaled, the lone survivor of the four Palestinian gunmen who carried out the attack on Dec. 27, 1985, is the only one of the defendants who is in custody.

According to the 101-page indictment, which became public Tuesday, Mr. Khaled has confessed his guilt and provided investigators with a full account of how the operation was planned and carried out. Sixteen persons were killed and more than 80 wounded in the attack.

Bhopal Ruling Due Thursday
United Press International

BHOPAL, India — The judge hearing the case of the 1984 Bhopal gas leak disaster said Tuesday that he will rule Thursday on whether Union Carbide Corp. should pay provisional compensation to the victims, including nearly 3,000 dead and 250,000 injured.



BOMBING SUSPECT — An Asian woman linked to the disappearance of a South Korean airliner being escorted by officials on arrival at Kimpoo International Airport in Seoul on Tuesday. The woman, whose identity is not known, tried to kill herself after her arrest in Bahrain. She is accused of being a North Korean agent. South Korean security men taped her mouth so she would not attempt to bite her tongue and bleed to death.

CRASH: Computers Replaced Human Judgment, Accelerated Panic

(Continued from Page 1)

helped touch off wave after wave of selling on the morning of Oct. 19, though it is now thought to have played no great role in the steepest plunges later that day.

The technology of processing trades failed to keep pace with the technology that generated trades. Aging, labor-intensive methods of executing trades were overwhelmed. Some think that if buyers and sellers had been matched automatically by computer, there might have been less panic and less of a decline.

Investors, investment houses, and the exchanges will continue to embrace state-of-the-art technology. But the exchanges and regulators may be forced to act to "cool off" the frenzy of activity that each new generation of hardware and software helps to create.

What computers do best is compare numbers. So brokerages bought each new generation to cope with the dreary back-office tasks of recording each trade, billing clients, and keeping track of portfolios.

Soon the stock exchanges caught on. In lower Manhattan, the Securities Industry Automation Corp. built a huge reservoir of computing power. Hundreds of computers process hundreds of thousands of transactions a day. They send orders instantaneously to the exchange floors, record the outcome, and report back to the brokerages.

"Before the plunge, our plans called for handling 600 million shares comfortably by 1991," said Richard E. Leyh, the corporation's executive vice president. Now the group is scrambling to add that capacity by the end of next year.

Six years ago, a new generation of personal computers and more powerful work stations began replacing another role. The machines, on traders' desks, vastly reduced the cost and the time needed to develop elaborate trading strategies.

The computers monitored the movements of prices second by second. They were programmed to

spot bargains, and to compare the prices of stock index futures contracts that had begun trading in Chicago with the prices of the actual stocks traded in New York.

The new techniques made the markets more efficient, ensuring that prices reflected pertinent information instantly, and they encouraged investors to trade simultaneously in more than one market, helping to minimize disparities in prices.

"Overnight, the reaction time to market-influencing events dropped from months or days to minutes and seconds," said Allen Sinai, the chief economist of Shearson Lehman Brothers. "Unless you could evaluate all this data instantly, you were out of business."

The computer strategies became known as program trading. Several fall into two categories. One is stock index arbitrage. This technique allows traders to profit from price differences between stock index futures contracts and stocks themselves, as reflected in an index such as the Standard & Poor's 500.

A stock index futures contract is a promise to buy or sell a specific basket of stocks — those in the S&P 500 index, for example — at a future date at a set price. Traders can profit by simultaneously buying whichever is cheaper — the stock index futures contract or the stocks themselves — and selling whichever is more expensive. But the opportunity is fleeting; unless a big trade can be executed instantly, the opportunity is lost.

Other strategies, such as portfolio insurance, promised to reduce the risk of a downturn. This could be done by selling stock index futures, which cost relatively little to trade, when the underlying stocks began to fall.

For many large investors, the lure of the new technology was irresistible. "If you want to participate in the big markets — and avoid the down markets — you're ready for ESP," an advertisement for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s Enhanced Stock Protec-

tion, a portfolio insurance program, declared. Promotions like that worked: By October, between \$70 billion and \$90 billion was invested in funds using some form of the insurance.

"It was crazy," said a money manager and computer specialist whose firm handled some of the largest portfolio insurance programs. Since the collapse, the firm has all but discontinued its insurance program.

By August, some were warning that portfolio insurance was a sham. William L. Silber, a New York University professor, wrote a few months before the collapse: "Unlike earlier financial disasters, this one will emerge not because of too much speculation, but because of the inverse — too much hedging." Some money managers said that even if they had misgivings, they had to provide portfolio insurance to clients who demanded it.

The problems lay in the computerized models of how markets act. They rested on assumptions that proved false. One assumption, for example, was that the markets would be well behaved, meaning that stock prices and futures prices would closely track each other. Another was that whenever the computer commanded a buy or a sell, there would be buyers and sellers.

On Oct. 19, neither condition applied. Stocks and futures prices were far out of whack. At times, no buyers could be found. Computers froze; they were not programmed to cope with the unexpected.

The role of stock index arbitrage is harder to assess. Most opportunities for arbitrage existed on the Thursday and Friday before the Monday collapse, and in the early hours of Monday's trading. "We are still looking at what index arbitrage was doing on Monday morning," David S. Ryder, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said.

Traders said that it may have begun a wave of selling that was then exaggerated by portfolio in-

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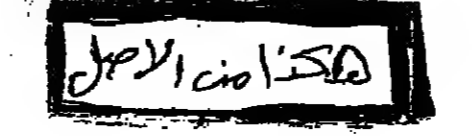
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Translating English Into Plain English

By Caroline E. Mayer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As bureaucrats go, the small print on the Department of Education student loan form was a fine example.

"Should the maker of the obligation tender payments thereon to the undersigned subsequent to the filing of this application, it is hereby agreed that such moneys will be accepted for and the proceeds immediately transmitted to the U.S. Office of Education."

But when the Document Design Center finished translating the paragraph into plain English, the meaning became clearer:

"If I (the lender) receive any payments from the borrower named

above after I have sent in this claim, I agree to send the money to the Department of Education AFTER the Department has paid out my claim."

The Document Design Center, part of the American Institutes for Research, a nonprofit organization formed 41 years ago and based in Washington, is in the forefront of the "plain-English" movement.

The American Institutes for Research, financed by government and corporate grants, has done thousands of projects, from evaluating bilingual education programs to developing tests for airlines to use in selecting pilots.

Employees at the Document Design Center say they look forward to interpreting government and corporate gobbledeygook — not for enjoyment, but rather for the challenge of turning it into plain English.

"We see ourselves as translators," said Janice C. Redish, the center's director. "We serve as interpreters between people in the technical world and people who need that information but don't live in the technical world."

Another company in the "plain English" movement is Editorial Experts Inc., a company in Alexandria, Virginia, that has grown from an at-home, freelance business into a \$3 million a year company providing editorial services to the government, local companies and trade associations.

Both the Document Design Center and Editorial Experts are part of a growing number of companies in the plain-English business, a business that was unheard of 10 years ago. "The industry has nearly doubled since 1980," said William Stolgitis, executive director of the Society for Technical Communicators.

"The number of English majors coming into this field is considerable," Mr. Stolgitis said. "Previously, technical writers consisted mostly of engineers and scientists doing their own writing. Now we find more schools and colleges having technical writing programs."

Officials of the Document Design Center and Editorial Experts Inc. will not discuss what they charge for their work, but the savings they can generate by writing documents in plain English can be significant. The Southern California Gas Co., for instance, has estimated that its simplification of billing statements saves it \$252,000 a year by reducing customer inquiries.

The Document Design Center grew out of a 1978 project for the National Institute of Education, which was trying to find out why corporate and federal documents confused literate people.

The center concluded that the problems stemmed not only from the document's wording but also from the way it was designed.

The Document Design Center now makes up one-fifth of the American Institute for Research's work force of 250 employees and accounts for a similar share of its yearly \$15 million revenue.

A key tool used by the center to achieve its goal is consumer testing. In designing user's manuals for computers made by IBM and Hewlett Packard, for instance, it brought several would-be users to its testing laboratory and watched them use the manual, page by page.

Similarly, for the Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, the center tested the company's customers to determine how best to redesign the phone company's customer bills.

Among other things, the Document Design Center changed the typeface on the bill from all capital letters to a mixture of upper and lower case letters and tried to give the bill more "white space," to make it easier to read.

Editorial Experts provides many kinds of editorial and production services, from a five-hour proofreading job to writing, editing and producing an entire report.

One of its biggest jobs was producing the five-volume appendix to the report by the commission on the space shuttle Challenger explosion. Among other things, a team of 13 writers and editors had to summarize more than 12,000 pages of testimony quickly.

Editorial Experts will next try to provide plain English for the U.S. Army. Last summer, the company won a three-year contract to help the army consolidate its regulations, cutting them by one-third and rewriting the remaining ones.

Brazil Army Plane Crashes

United Press International

BRASILIA — A Hercules C-130 military plane with 29 persons aboard crashed into the Atlantic Ocean on Monday, and all aboard were believed killed. The Brazilian Air Force said Tuesday that the crash occurred near the island of Fernando de Noronha, 225 miles (365 kilometers) east of Brazil.



STEP TO SAFETY — Driven to a window ledge by a smoky apartment fire in Boston on Monday, one unidentified woman stepping down onto a rescue ladder while a second waits her turn. They were treated later for smoke inhalation. No serious injuries were reported.



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Angolan Rebel Tells of Americans' Aid

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LUANDA, Angola — A captured Angolan rebel has said that 10 armed and unarmed Ameri-

cans worked in a rebel-controlled section of Angola earlier this year coordinating U.S. arms deliveries from Zaire.

The rebel, Sebastiao Francisco Lameira, said that he was a supply officer in the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, until he was captured Nov. 12. Last week, he was interviewed in the presence of Angolan officials at a hospital here, where he is recovering from wounds.

U.S. officials have declined to say how American aid is delivered to UNITA, which is also armed by South Africa. The prisoner's account cannot be independently confirmed, but it appears to shed new light on a secret U.S. airlift from Kamina, Zaire, to rebel-controlled territory in Angola, where the rebels led by Jonas Savimbi are fighting to overthrow the Marxist government of Angola.

Mr. Lameira said that in April and May he worked in Luiana, a small town in the southwest corner of Angola, across the Cuando River from Zambia.

During that period, Hercules cargo planes regularly landed at night on a dirt landing strip, he said. "All the airplanes were piloted by Americans," the officer said.

On the ground, he said, a detachment of 10 Americans supervised

illumination of the strip, unloading of the cargo and air traffic control.

The guerrilla, who does not speak English, said he communicated with the Americans through an interpreter because they did not speak Portuguese, the official language of Angola.

The cargo consisted of explosives, anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank missiles, he said.

The Americans carried revolvers, he added, but the main security was provided by UNITA troops.

The captured guerrilla said he never talked with the American pilots. He said everyone knew that the flights came from Kamina, in Shaba Province in southeastern Zaire.

Earlier this year diplomats and businessmen in Zaire said that U.S. arms in UNITA were being shipped through a base at Kamina, which was built in the 1950s by Belgium, then the colonial power there.

The Reagan administration had planned to send at least \$15 million in military aid to the guerrillas this year; aid last year was worth about the same amount.

Mr. Lameira, 37, said that he had worked as a UNITA supply officer at Kamina in 1976 and 1977, when France was aiding the rebels.

Twice in the last year, he said, guerrilla friends traveled to Ka-

mina for training by Americans in intelligence and in the use of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank weapons.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has said repeatedly that Kamina is not used to supply or to train Angolan guerrillas. But the prisoner's account undoubtedly will support a belief widely held by Angolan and Western diplomats here that U.S. aid to UNITA passes through Zaire.

Three incidents this year have aggravated Angolan suspicions.

The most irritating to Angolan officials came in May, when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos visited Maquela do Zombo, a southern town 20 miles (32 kilometers) by road from Zaire.

On May 12, only a few hours after the president left town, three UNITA columns attacked Maquela do Zombo. They reportedly encountered little resistance and remained there for most of the day.

In a similar border incident on Oct. 12, a rebel column attacked Cuito Cuanavale, a northern Angolan town, also 20 miles by road from Zaire.

The third incident took place in Cuito Cuanavale in southeastern Angola. On Sept. 12, Angolan Army troops uncovered a guerrilla arms cache containing several millions boxes stenciled with the name of the Zaire river port of Matadi.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Nominee Testifies About Austria Post

Henry Aastole Gruwald testified last week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination to become the U.S. ambassador to Austria and on the State Department's decision to bar the Austrian president, Kurt Waldheim, from entry into the United States on grounds of being personally implicated in Nazi persecutions during World War II.

Mr. Gruwald said the decision on Mr. Waldheim "was inevitable under American law" and is "not subject to change."

Now, he said, the best course "is not to perpetuate the discussion" but "to get on with the business of American-Austrian relations." This, he said, "is not at all the same as ignoring the Waldheim situation or sweeping it under the rug."

Mr. Gruwald, 65, the former editor in chief of Time Inc., was born in Vienna. He noted: "I left Austria as a teenager with my parents, fleeing Nazi persecution. Some of you may wonder whether this might cause me to be unduly emotional in my dealings with Austria, should I go there as ambassador. I would like to point out that throughout my professional career, I have been trained, as far as possible, to analyze people and situations dispassionately."

He went on to say that "but

for the grace of God, I could easily have been one of those millions who were doomed by the Holocaust. The civilized world can never forget those victims, and should I go to Austria, they will be very much on my mind. But it is also necessary to live and work in the present."

Short Takes

The Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston has withdrawn an order that its 44 chambermaids do without mops and use rags for "hand washing" bathroom floors, in effect telling them to work on their hands and knees. The maids, who work for \$7.15 an hour, had protested. Dominic Bozzotto, head of the local hotel workers' union, said he was glad that the hotel management "came to their senses. It was a dignity issue. They wanted to move the clock back 30 years. It reeked of arrogance."

Shorter Takes: At three intersections, New York City will test cameras that photograph the license plates of vehicles that run stoplights. Similar cameras are used in 40 countries but not in the United States. Nearly half of the American adult public, 49 percent, now exercises or takes other steps on a daily basis to stay healthy, according to a Gallup Poll, reflecting a level of interest in fitness and health that

has held steady for the past decade.

New York's Mayor Edward I. Koch, a nominal Democrat who sent Jimmy Carter's 1980 campaign into fits by embracing Ronald Reagan, has done it again, endorsing Senator Bob Dole, a Kansas Republican. Mr. Koch says, "Dole has magnetism. I think he's the strongest candidate." The mayor said that "we won't win with one of those six" declared Democratic candidates. "I don't think they convey the leadership quality that people are looking for. They don't have the magnetism" of Governor Martin M. Cuomo of New York or Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey. The mayor dismissed the Republican runner, George Bush, as "sort of a Connecticut preppie."

The New York Times takes editorial note of the current taste for marathon productions, like "The Mahabharata," nine and a half hours, and "Nicholas Nickleby," eight and a half hours, on the stage; and Claude Lanzmann's "Shoah," nine and a half hours, and Abel Gance's "Napoleon," six hours, on the screen. "What seems new is that the marathon form draws predominantly younger crowds in an era of instant gratification. Even the Me Generation is finding, as the Romans said, that life is fleeting, art is long."

—ARTHUR FIGREE

13 Fasting After Expulsion to Gabon

GENEVA — Thirteen opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, expelled by France to Gabon a week ago, are on a hunger strike there and their situation is worsening, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commis-

sioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

Roland-Pierre Paringaux said that a UN doctor who was in contact with the exiles — 12 Iranians and three Turks — said that some were not even taking liquids.

Mr. Paringaux said the commission had asked the French and other authorities to help reach a "humanitarian solution," particularly for one man and two women who needed special consideration for health and family reasons.

He said that the exiles had ignored appeals to stop their hunger strike while the commission sought to ease their situation.

The French government round-

ed up 17 Khomeini opponents and flew them to Gabon on Dec. 8 because they were members of the Mujahidin Khalq, the main opposition force to Ayatollah Khomeini, which "threatened the peace" in France.

[Forty-two supporters and relatives of those expelled by France were in the eighth day Tuesday of a hunger strike outside the offices of the commission in the Paris suburb of Neuilly.]

[A spokesman said that nine of the strikers already had been briefly hospitalized and that their protest would continue until France rescinds the expulsions.]

Mild Quake in Cairo Region

CAIRO — A mild earthquake registering 4.5 on the open-ended Richter scale was recorded early on Tuesday in Cairo, the Sinai desert and Ismailia on the Suez Canal.

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Goldoni, G...

Goldoni, G... (partial text from adjacent page)



DATE	TIME	EVENT

... (partial text from adjacent page)

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ARTS / LEISURE

Goldoni, Greed, Boredom

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — You have to credit the National Theatre with courage. Having opened its Olivier stage a decade ago with a production of Goldoni's "Il Campiello," so catastrophic that one knighted actor was heard to murmur that, if the new building on the South Bank was going to do rubbish, it could at least do English rubbish, they now return in that very auditorium to three more Goldonis, the Villeggiatura trilogy, given a five-hour staging as "Comedymania."

THE LONDON STAGE
The latest in the Donmar Warehouse series of song-by-song concert shows is "Brel," a three-character staging by Bill Bryden and Sebastian Graham-Jones that may go some way toward overcoming a certain local indifference to the Belgian singer and songwriter who died of cancer at the age of 49 nine years ago. A previous Brel anthology, "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," ran vastly longer off-Broadway than it did here. It could be that his habit of writing what are effectively one-act plays set to music makes impossible demands on his subsequent interpreters.

As a play it really doesn't hold together, unable to decide whether it wants to be a medical documentary or a story about the survival of the human spirit even when all forms of communication are abruptly and horrifyingly severed. But Therault's strong performance does suggest the rebirth of a man who never expected to have to die in the first place, while Morag Hood as his ex-lover and Ben Roberts as his brother were an intriguing war over his hospital bed to decide whether he is to return to create life in New York or a living death in Minneapolis. If ever a play could be said to combine all the professional and clinical anxieties of Woody Allen without any of the jokes, then this is probably the one.



Chiaroscuro in Milan; young all-French cast in Paris.

'Don Giovanni' in Paris and Milan

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune
IT hardly requires an anniversary in schedule Mozart's "Don Giovanni" in an opera house calendar, but because it is now 200 years since this most durable, enigmatic, disturbing, eternally modern and (perhaps) greatest of all operas was first performed, it is present in force this season.

Two new productions, in Milan and Paris, demonstrate this opera's infinite variety with different approaches to its practical stage problems and to balancing the light and

darkness in this *dramma giocoso*. La Scala lavishly opened its season by bringing two experienced Mozartians — Riccardo Muti and Giorgio Strehler — to this work for the first time, with a solid cast. The Paris Opera gambled and wooed the all-French cast — most of the singers were products of the erstwhile Opera-Studio or the Opéra de l'Art Lyrique. Both stagings took a predominantly dark view of the drama, but that is about where the comparisons end.

At La Scala, Muti, in his second season as music director, took a large-scale, intensely dramatic approach to the score, with strong attacks and an impetuous forward drive, while Strehler and his long-time design collaborators Ezio Frigerio (sets) and Franca Squarciapino (costumes) matched this with romantically Italianate stage images. The setting was around and on the steps and terraces of a Palladian villa in what looked like the flat Po Valley landscape, the background bathed in the glowing, wintry light familiar from the palettes of 18th-century Italian *vedute*.

The front of the stage was plunged in darkness, with islets of light, and Strehler played incessantly with chiaroscuro and silhouette, sometimes fussily, sometimes evocatively. Almost no one's face appears fully lit, as if to underline nuances of character, and the shadow play that Strehler has used so effectively is put to use again — the silhouetted body language of the Don and Zerlina adds a visual eloquence to the game of seduction and wavering resistance in "La ci darem la mano."

What Goldoni wanted us to know was that the way of the world is financial and opportunistic rather than romantic and idealist. According to him, he gives us five sets of lovers (four aristocratic, one servant) setting out for a summer in the Venetian countryside, spending it there, and then returning sadder if generally a little wiser to Livorno for the various knots in their relationship to be either tied tighter or else untangled.

Indeed it is only in the second half when they unwisely play a tape of Brel's gravel-and-smoke voice that you realize how badly he needs an Yves Montand or a Georges Brassens if those songs of lost love and lost opportunity and lost lives are ever to make any real sense. From the innocent lyrical romance of "Madeleine" through cynicism and despair to an aching sense of someone waiting forever for someone else not to turn up, there is here often a heartbreaking echo of a world destroyed by public wars and private betrayals.

Individually the cast manages to

As a play it really doesn't hold together, unable to decide whether it wants to be a medical documentary or a story about the survival of the human spirit even when all forms of communication are abruptly and horrifyingly severed. But Therault's strong performance does suggest the rebirth of a man who never expected to have to die in the first place, while Morag Hood as his ex-lover and Ben Roberts as his brother were an intriguing war over his hospital bed to decide whether he is to return to create life in New York or a living death in Minneapolis. If ever a play could be said to combine all the professional and clinical anxieties of Woody Allen without any of the jokes, then this is probably the one.

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But the drama was excessive. It hid things that should have been seen, and as symbolism it began so early there was nowhere left to go in the second act. The drop curtain for certain arias during scene changes is a time-honored device, but something is wrong when it prevents Leporello from calling to the masked visitors from a window, making him instead walk out from the wings to issue his invitation.

Incidentally, the keyboard accompaniment to the recitatives went well beyond the usual chord progressions and was played with wit and dramatic point both in Milan (Robert Kettelson, fortepiano) and Paris (Anne-Marie Fontaine, harpsichord). Little things count.

DOONESBURY

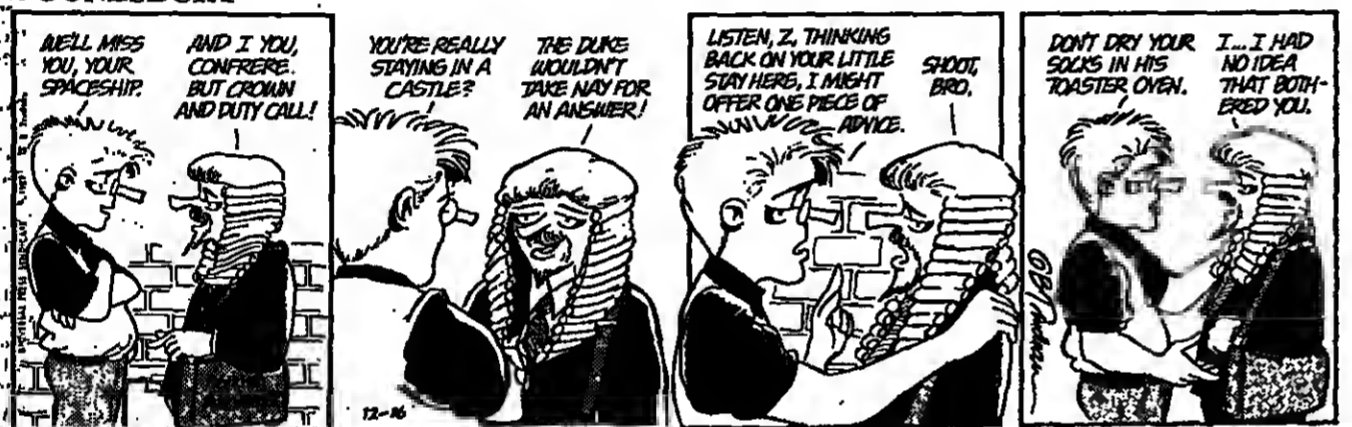


Table: NYSE Most Actives. Lists top trading stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Table: Market Sales. Shows volume and value for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Table: NYSE Index. Shows index values for NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

Table: AMEX Diary. Lists market activity for the AMEX exchange.

Table: NASDAQ Index. Shows index values for the NASDAQ exchange.

Table: AMEX High Actives. Lists top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Table: NYSE Diary. Lists market activity for the NYSE exchange.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Lists market activity for the NASDAQ exchange.

Table: Dow Jones Band Averages. Shows averages for various market sectors.

Table: NYSE Diary. Another listing of market activity for the NYSE.

Table: Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Shows trading activity for odd-lot orders.

Table: Dow Jones Averages. Shows averages for various market sectors.

Table: Standard & Poor's Index. Shows index values for S&P 500.

Table: NASDAQ Diary. Another listing of market activity for the NASDAQ.

Table: AMEX Stock Index. Shows index values for the AMEX.

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Table: NYSE Rises in Active Trading. Detailed listing of stock prices and trading volumes for various NYSE-listed companies.

NYSE Rises in Active Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange extended a year-end rally Tuesday, although profit-taking narrowed a strong early advance. The Dow Jones industrial average, which had jumped 65.82 points on Monday, rose 8.62 points to close at 1,941.48. During morning trading, the Dow had been up as much as 40 points. The Dow has risen 175 points over the past seven sessions. Advancing issues led declines by more than 9-7 ratio. Volume totaled almost 215 million shares, up from 187.7 million on Monday. The New York Stock Exchange index gained 0.35 to 135.61. The price of an average share rose 8 cents. "It appears the rally that began a week and a half ago is still intact," said Ricky Harrington, technical analyst with Interstate Securities Corp. of Charlotte, North Carolina. "But we're running into some important resistance between 1,950 and 2,000" on the Dow. Traders said the market was buffeted by computer-driven buy and sell programs during the course of a session that started out strong, backed down, then made a ragged comeback. They said the general upward trend on substantial volume would boost morale among institutional investors, who remain unconvinced that the volatility that has dogged the market since mid-October has subsided. Mr. Harrington said the market would take a

Table: NYSE Rises in Active Trading. Detailed listing of stock prices and trading volumes for various NYSE-listed companies.

(Continued on next page)

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld. PE, etc. for various stocks.

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Advertisement for BUSINESS magazine featuring a portrait of Carlo De Benedetti and text about business and economics.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Pounds Sterling

Table of Pounds Sterling with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Next, Bid, Ask.

Large vertical advertisement for Panasonic and other products, including a 'Currency' section.

Advertising ITALY, SWITZERLAND - AIMREP, WEST GERMANY and AUSTRIA - J.A.R. COMMUNICATIONS, ENGLAND - BEERE HOBSON ASSOCIATES, BENELUX and FRANCE - Arthur Maixner, SPAIN - SARMIENTO & UMLAUFF ASSOCIATES.

MADISON AVENUE
WPP of Britain Acquires Hispanic Advertiser in U.S.

LONDON — WPP Group PLC, the British marketing company, said Tuesday it was buying Mendoza Dillon & Asociados Inc. of California, described as the largest company in the United States specializing in advertising aimed at the Hispanic community. A profit-related sum of up to \$25.5 million in cash and stock will be paid up to the end of 1992, after an initial payment of \$10 million in cash.

The deal follows WPP's purchase of the American advertising agency JWT Group Inc. in July, which put WPP among the largest marketing services companies in the world. WPP said it was buying MDA as part of a drive to provide a more comprehensive service for its clients. It said that the Hispanic advertising market in the United States had grown at an average rate of more than 20 percent annually over the past five years, and was worth \$398 million in 1986.

The Hispanic population of the United States numbers about 18.8 million, or about 8 percent of the total population. That number is expected to climb sharply in the decade to come.

MDA's billings rose to \$38.1 million in 1987 from \$10.7 million in 1982. Adjusted pretax profit rose to about \$1.26 million in 1986 from \$256,000 in 1982. WPP said the payment for MDA would be based on a multiple of 10 times the average net profit of the company for the three years ending December 1991.

Microsoft Corp., a computer software creator in Redmond, Washington, recently received a letter from an ad agency that purportedly offered its services on the ground that a couple of its creative people had worked for a Microsoft competitor and were willing to share its secrets.

Microsoft alerted the competitor, Lotus Development Corp. of Cambridge, Massachusetts, which went to court seeking an injunction and unspecified damages.

Greg Jrboe, head of communications for Lotus, said his company had filed suit in Boston against Rossin Greenberg Seronick & Hill of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Jrboe said Rossin Greenberg had hired an art director and copywriter who had worked on Lotus' business at Leonard Monahan Saaybe in Providence, Rhode Island.

Neal Hill, president of Rossin Greenberg, said his agency not only did not offer any "trade secrets," but did not believe it had any. He said he had mentioned in the past that he had employees who previously worked on Lotus ads, but denied that his agency would offer to share other competitors' secrets.

There is nothing uncommon about agency people working for a competitor of a former client. With the way they job hop it happens all the time. The brochures that agencies prepare for business solicitations frequently list the names of all the advertisers for which employees formerly have worked.

Tom Lawson, a former Harvard halfback, has become chief executive of Laurence, Charles, Free & Lawson, a relatively small agency that often plays against the big ones.

The move marks a change in the management of the company as it moves from the reign of Charles Goldschmidt, who with Daniel Karsh, founded the agency as Daniel & Charles in 1952, to a more collegial atmosphere mandated by the agency's growth to some \$297 million in billings.

Mr. Goldschmidt, 66, will continue as chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Lawson, 50, will retain the title of president. In September, the ownership of the agency went from Mickelberry Corp. in New York to Lowe Howard-Spink & Bell PLC, a publicly held British company that also has a 70 percent equity holding in Lowe Marschall, of the Interpublic Group. Lowe has offices in 10 countries, including Canada and Australia.

Currency Rates

Currency	Per \$	Per 5	Per 10	Per 100
London (S)	1.8395	9.1975	18.3900	183.9500
Paris (F)	6.5493	32.7465	654.9300	6549.3000
West Germany (M)	1.9363	9.6815	193.6300	1936.3000
Japan (Y)	163.26	816.30	1632.60	16326.00
Switzerland (S)	1.4835	7.4175	148.3500	1483.5000
Canada (C)	1.3125	6.5625	131.2500	1312.5000
Australia (A)	1.5275	7.6375	152.7500	1527.5000
Italy (L)	1.3665	6.8325	136.6500	1366.5000
Spain (P)	166.37	831.85	1663.70	16637.00
France (F)	6.5493	32.7465	654.9300	6549.3000
West Germany (M)	1.9363	9.6815	193.6300	1936.3000
Japan (Y)	163.26	816.30	1632.60	16326.00
Switzerland (S)	1.4835	7.4175	148.3500	1483.5000
Canada (C)	1.3125	6.5625	131.2500	1312.5000
Australia (A)	1.5275	7.6375	152.7500	1527.5000
Italy (L)	1.3665	6.8325	136.6500	1366.5000
Spain (P)	166.37	831.85	1663.70	16637.00

Interest Rates

Term	Rate
1-month	8 1/8%
3-month	8 1/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 1/4%
2-year	8 1/4%
3-year	8 1/4%
4-year	8 1/4%
5-year	8 1/4%
10-year	8 1/4%
30-year	8 1/4%

U.S. Bank Writes Off Bad Loans \$200 Million In Latin Debt

By Eric N. Berg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Bank of Boston Corp., the 13th-largest U.S. bank holding company, has become the first major American bank to acknowledge that a significant portion of its Latin American loans is worthless.

Bank of Boston said it was writing off \$200 million of its \$1 billion in loans to Latin America. That means the bank will remove these loans from its balance sheet, having deemed them uncollectible.

The announcement sent stock prices of other major U.S. bank holding companies sharply lower. Tuesday, Chase Manhattan Corp. fell \$2.125 a share to close at \$20.25 on the New York Stock Exchange. Citicorp was off 75 cents, to \$16.75; Manufacturers Hanover was down \$2.50, to \$24.125, and Chemical New York Corp. was off \$3, to \$21. Bank of Boston was up 50 cents, to \$20.75.

The decision late Monday could lead to pressure for similar steps by other global banking companies, which already are grappling with mounting problems from energy, real estate and agricultural loans.

The bank, which has more than \$30 billion in assets, also said it was establishing a \$430 million reserve for losses on its remaining \$800 million in Latin loans. And, in a move that seemed almost anticlimactic, the bank said it would no longer record any interest on those \$800 million in Latin loans.

Like other major lenders, Bank of Boston established reserves last spring for its Latin loans equal to 25 percent of such loans. But its latest actions set it apart from the rest of the industry. In addition to actually writing off loans, it built reserves for losses on its remaining Latin portfolio equal to more than 50 percent of its exposure there.

Bank accounting for bad loans is a two-step process. A bank starts by estimating future losses and setting aside reserves for those losses.

See BOSTON, Page 13

As Boesky Sings, Evidence Trebles

Prosecutors Find 'Rampant' Crime On Wall Street

NEW YORK — In perhaps the harshest governmental description of Wall Street conduct in recent memory, federal prosecutors have said that the stock speculator Ivan F. Boesky's "unprecedented" cooperation has provided evidence of "rampant criminal conduct" in the U.S. securities industry.

"Not since the hearings and passing of the 1933 and 1934 securities laws has the government learned so much at one time about securities law violations," the office of U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani wrote in a memorandum in U.S. District Judge Morris E. Lasker, who is scheduled to sentence Mr. Boesky on Friday.

In all, the prosecutors said, Mr. Boesky directly and indirectly "revealed that criminal conduct is at the heart of a substantial amount of market activity by established securities industry professionals."

The memorandum was released Monday with about 40 percent of its text blanked out, apparently to protect the confidentiality of continuing investigations.

Mr. Boesky, who pleaded guilty to a single felony count of conspiring to make false statements to the Securities and Exchange Commission, faces a jail term of up to five years. Last year he admitted to civil charges of insider trading and agreed to pay \$100 million in fines and penalties to the commission.

Judge Lasker has indicated that he will sentence Mr. Boesky to at least six months in jail. A former investment banker, Dennis B. Levine, a Boesky associate, was sentenced earlier this year to two years in jail. Unlike Mr. Boesky, however, Mr. Levine refused to cooperate with prosecutors until after he was arrested on insider trading charges.

The prosecutors made no specific sentencing recommendation. They asked Judge Lasker to consider not only Mr. Boesky's

Untangling the Web They Wove

With the cooperation of first Dennis B. Levine, then Ivan F. Boesky and Martin A. Siegel — each of whom has paid a high price for admitted insider trading — investigators have been led to an array of other investment bankers, traders and lawyers with admitted or alleged roles in trading schemes.

Dennis B. Levine
 Cooperation of the former Drexel executive led to actions against:

Ivan F. Boesky
 Cooperation of the arbitrator led to actions against:

Martin A. Siegel
 Cooperation of the former Kidder executive led to arrests of:

Michael Davidoff Former head trader at Boesky firm.

Robert M. Freeman Partner, head of arbitrage at Goldman.

Richard B. Wigton Kidder, Peabody vice president.

Timothy L. Taber Former Kidder vice president.

Ira B. Sokolow Former Shearson investment banker.

Robert M. Wills Former Lazard investment banker.

David S. Brown Former Goldman investment banker.

Sam R. Blach Former lawyer at Wechsler, Lipson.

Raymond D. Cocchi Former Lazard junior analyst.

Oil Prices Fall Amid Discontent Over OPEC Pact

NEW YORK — Crude oil prices fell sharply Tuesday amid dissatisfaction with OPEC's new production and price accord, and traders predicted further declines in prices.

The U.S. benchmark crude, West Texas Intermediate, for January delivery dropped 81 cents to \$16.63 a barrel, the lowest spot price since early March. It had dropped 87 cents on Monday.

"It was a landslide fall generated by OPEC's failure to do something constructive about overproduction," said Madison Galbraith, a trader at Merrill Lynch Futures Inc.

On the European spot market, where oil is sold in the highest bidder, Britain's North Sea Brent crude closed at \$16.15 a barrel, down 60 cents on the day.

In an accord announced late Monday after five days of talks, 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said they would roll over their current agreement into the first six months of next year, leaving the reference price at \$18 a barrel.

OPEC agreed that the production ceiling should be 15.06 million barrels a day, the old ceiling minus Iraq's 1.54 million barrels.

Iraq refused to sign the accord because it was refused parity with the quota of 2.37 million barrels a day assigned to its Gulf War enemy, Iran.

Traders said the pact does not address overproduction and discounting from official prices.

As a result, prices will fall to about \$15 a barrel or lower early next year, many analysts predicted.

"Traders are disappointed that OPEC did not address the very serious issue of overproduction," said Peter Beutel, analyst at Elders Futures Inc. in New York. "The agreement merely maintains the status quo with a new name."

He said that worldwide oil stockpiles were very high. Consuming nations might use those supplies rather than buying more oil, "which would mean even greater price pressure as OPEC barrels try to find a home," he said.

Fed Reports Rise In Capacity Use

WASHINGTON — U.S. factories, mines and utilities ran at 81.7 percent of their capacity in November, the highest level since August 1984, the Federal Reserve Board said Tuesday.

At the same time, it said that October's rate had been revised to 81.5 percent from the previously reported 81.3 percent.

The November rate thus represented a gain of 0.2 percentage point from October, and U.S. industry is now above its average capacity utilization rate for 1987 through 1986.

Use of manufacturing capacity rose to 82 percent in November from 81.8 percent a month earlier. The gain was due mostly to the metals and machinery industries.

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FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:
TOTAL ASSETS:
 US \$ 168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
 US \$ 1.6 billion

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nokia to Buy SEL's Electronics Unit

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — Oy Nokia AB, the Finnish electronics...

Merrill Lynch Plans to Cut Salary Costs by \$200 Million

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. has announced a \$200 million cut in overall salary costs, including a reduction in wage scales for its retail brokerage force...

Ford Is Considering Joint Venture in Soviet

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Ford Motor Co. has said it is considering a proposal for a joint venture in the Soviet Union covering a "large range of possibilities..."

Guinness Peat's Pretax Profit Rises 28%

LONDON — Guinness Peat Group PLC reported Tuesday that pretax profit rose 28.3 percent to £23.1 million (\$42 million) in the year ended Sept. 30...

BOSTON: U.S. Bank Writes Off \$200 Million in Loans to Latin America

(Continued from first finance page)
This "provision" reduces a bank's profits and shareholders' equity.
Later, when the bank actually writes off the loan, it simultaneously lowers the reserve; at that time, the reserve is no longer needed because the loans have gone off the books...

Icahn Says He Does Not Seek Control or a Seat at Texaco

NEW YORK — Carl Icahn, who controls 12.3 percent of Texaco stock, has told a Texaco shareholders' committee that he is not trying to win control of Texaco or a seat on its board...

U.S. ELECTIONS '88: WHAT INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS SHOULD KNOW NOW.

An important question confronting multimarket investors is who will win the U.S. presidential race to the White House. Which economic developments over the longer term will determine the candidate of the two major parties?

JB CoB BANK JULIUS BAER

INTERMARKET FUND I

Notice is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office of the company on December 31st, 1987 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of adopting the following resolutions:

1. To approve amendments to articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 51 of the Articles of Incorporation...

Decision Puts Pressure on Other U.S. Banks to Boost Reserves

NEW YORK — Bank of Boston Corp.'s establishment of a \$430 million reserve for losses on its remaining Latin loans puts pressure on other U.S. banks to follow its lead...

Statoil, Ruhrgas Near Accord

OSLO — Statoil, Norway's state-controlled oil company, said Tuesday it had agreed with Ruhrgas AG of West Germany on a framework to resolve a dispute over plans to export gas from Norway's Troll field to Austria.

The gas for Austria is due to come ashore at Zeebrugge, Belgium. It would then go to Emden, West Germany, where Ruhrgas, which has a large European distribution network, will take over the delivery process.

MasterCard
Access
Your Key to London
Advertisement for MasterCard with a large background image and logo.

MARKS AND SPENCER PLC

The undersigned announces that as from 15th December, 1987 at Kas-Swa-Nuote N.V., Spuiboulevard 172, Amsterdam, div. ep.no. 81 of the CDR's Marks and Spencer Plc, each repr. 25 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 2.61 (in final dividend for the year ending 31.03.1987) 3.1p per share. Tax credit 01.315 = Dfls. 1.06 per CDR.

G.K.N. PLC

The undersigned announces that as from 15th December, 1987 at Kas-Swa-Nuote N.V., Spuiboulevard 172, Amsterdam, div. ep.no. 29 of the CDR's G.K.N. Plc, each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 12.74 (in final dividend for the year ending 31.12.1986) 8p per share. Tax credit 01.63 = Dfls. 5.18 per CDR.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 8th December 1987.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 8th December 1987.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Higher in N.Y., Except Against Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar ended narrowly higher against major currencies Tuesday, failed to recapture highs reached at mid-morning after the House repeated it was not seeking a lower dollar.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, French franc.

In his statement, Mr. Fitzwater said: "As the president has stated, and this represents today's thinking, we are not seeking a decline in the dollar."

Dealers said the market continued to be bearish because of skepticism about U.S. intentions of defending the dollar, despite the White House statement.

The pound slipped in response to weakening oil prices after the latest OPEC accord, dealers said. Britain's North Sea Brent crude oil fell 60 cents a barrel on Tuesday.

The pound also eased against a basket of major currencies, finishing at 75.8 percent of its 1975 value, after opening at 76 and closing at 76.1 on Monday.

The dollar fell to 127.50 Japanese yen, from 127.85 on Monday, to 1.3265 Swiss francs, from 1.3275, and to 5.5250 French francs, from 5.5263.

close at \$489.25 an ounce in London, weakened by a firmer dollar and easier oil prices, dealers said.

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The pound also eased against a basket of major currencies, finishing at 75.8 percent of its 1975 value, after opening at 76 and closing at 76.1 on Monday.

Larosièr Says Dollar's Slide Is Hurting Growth

PARIS — Jacques de Larosièr, governor of the Bank of France, warned Tuesday that "undervaluation" of the dollar was already starting to cause economic problems around the world.

The time has come to stabilize international exchange rates at reasonable levels, he said at a news conference in Paris.

The undervaluation is beginning to have recessionary effects on other countries and cause difficulties for their exports and economic activity, the central bank governor said.

Mexican Peso Falls Again After Devaluation

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican peso fell slightly Tuesday against the dollar after Monday's 17.4 percent devaluation of its controlled rate and as the government prepared an anti-inflation package.

After early trading, the controlled rate was fixed lower by the Bank of Mexico, the central bank, at 2,205.7 to the dollar from 2,200 after Monday's devaluation.

On the free market, the peso was quoted by some commercial banks even lower, at 2,268.0 from 2,225 on Monday.

The devaluation brought the official rate the closest to the free-market rate since the central bank stopped supporting the currency last month.

Monday, Mr. de la Madrid's office said the devaluation would stimulate exports and discourage imports, thereby "fortifying the balance of payments" and "bettering the competitive international position" of Mexican manufacturers.

The manufacturers have been hurt by a growing gap between the devaluation of the peso and the rate of inflation.

But to counteract anticipated increases in the price of imported goods, the government announced that, effective immediately, it was reducing the maximum tariff on imports to 20 percent, from 40 percent, on "a wide variety" of products.

No specific products were mentioned, but the government statement made it clear that officials hoped the tariff measure would diminish the inflationary effect of the devaluation by allowing manufacturers to import raw materials and capital goods at a lower real cost.

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Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AAW, ABC, ACD, etc.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Change. Includes stocks like AAW, ABC, ACD.

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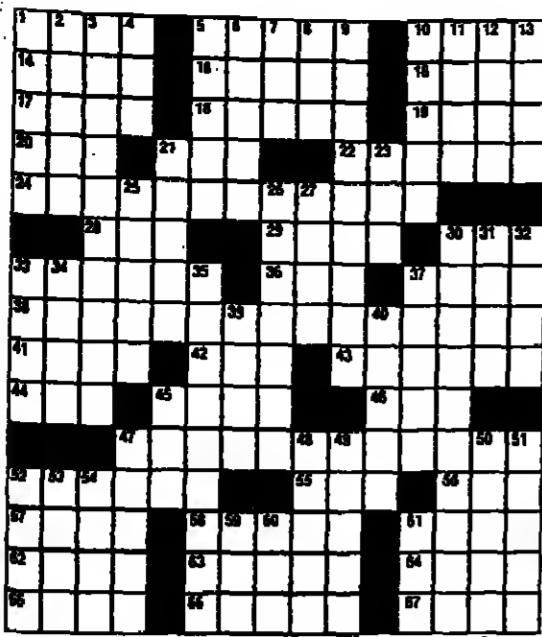
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AMEX Highs-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Includes stocks like AAW, ABC, ACD.

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PEANUTS

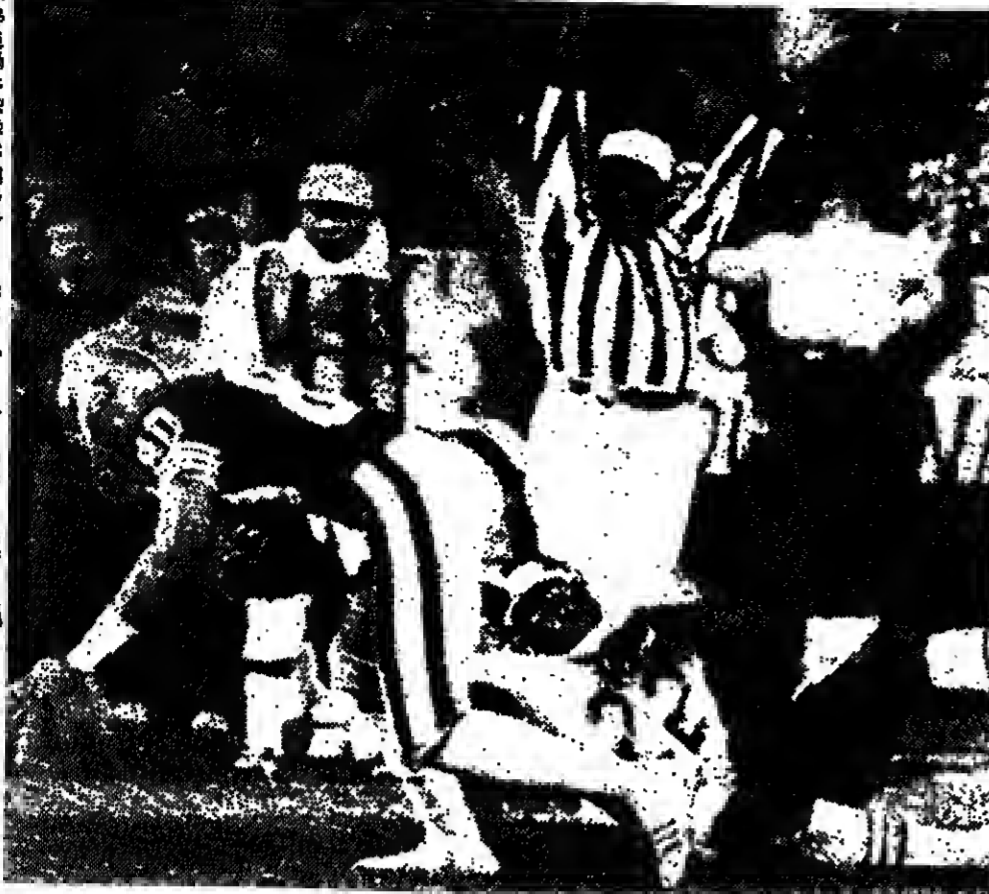


BLONDIE



SPORTS

Italy in Front Line of Soccer's Powder-Keg Brigade



Franco Tancredi, carried from the field Sunday in Milan. "People's lives are at risk..."

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The photograph below should haunt us all. If we are to preserve soccer as a spectator sport worth handing down to our children — and if we intend telling them we were a civilized, sane, controlled generation — we cannot turn the other cheek to what befell goalkeeper Franco Tancredi in Milan's San Siro stadium on Sunday. Tancredi came perilously close to death. You see him being rushed out of an arena that two and a half years from now will be a focus for billions viewing the World Cup. Tancredi was knocked senseless by a firecracker thrown from behind his goal while he was doing what he has done all his adult life, guarding first-division Roma's net. Two cherry bombs, in fact, landed almost simultaneously on either side of Tancredi as the second half resumed. One exploded in his face, leaving him unconscious for 45 minutes. His heart stopped beating for 20 seconds until medicals administered heart massage and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Tancredi's legs were temporarily paralyzed but, though concerned about his bearing, he expects to resume training next week. "I feel offended as a human being and as an athlete," he says. But he will continue because of "my love for the sport and belief in a future without violence for soccer."

He has to look for one for years, got a taste of his own medicine. In the Netherlands, after a homemade bomb stunned a Cypriot goalkeeper, the thrower was charged with attempted homicide. UEFA acted tough but backed down, allowing the Dutch to replay closed doors and quality easily for next summer's European championship finals. In contrast, Italy's soccer federation will deprive AC Milan of Sunday's 1-0 victory and award the game to Roma. Two previous home teams, Pisa and Juventus, have recently been stripped of points following crowd violence. This automatic response is backfiring and disfiguring the Italian championship season. League leader Napoli was awarded two points after losing to Pisa — and Napoli benefits indirectly from two points deducted against rivals Juventus and oak, probably, Milan. It takes one thing, one weapon, to rearrange Italy's championship. What is to stop some crackpot, from Naples or anywhere else, from infiltrating rival stadiums and perpetuating the miscarriage of justice? To beat them, society has to be at least as clever as its thugs. We English have stadiums built like fortresses — fans behind bars and railings, watched by police and closed-circuit video. Dreadful. But Italy might have to erect high screens behind the goals, and then hope no scheming criminal fires a rocket soccer-field, as happened some months ago in a match in Greece. I know on single antidote, but aren't you astonished that those whose grim duty it is to save the game are out all pulling in the same direction? We share the planet, for heaven's sake. We share, though many would still like to call it England's disease, the bloody violence. Why can't we pool our experiences, our accrued "wisdom" or at least our brainpower to outwit what soccer rulers unanimously assert is a tiny criminal minority? For what it's worth, in half the time it is taking to determine guilt and punishment for the Heysel deaths, English justice has pro-

ounced sentence on fans of Manchester United and West Ham who smashed up a North Sea ferry before the start of last season. Judge Brian Walling ruled that their viciousness "could have caused a worse disaster than the Titanic." He jailed eight ringleaders for between four and eight years each. They will not be free, for a long time, to threaten to maim or kill each other, let alone spectators. Italy feels it can allow pretrial liberty for an apparently twice-caught maniac. After Sunday's match police fired tear gas to disperse 200 rioters in the streets outside San Siro. Are the hooligan species so different? Unless we learn a common language of detection and deterrence, Albania might be a last resort. Asked if he fears crowd problems when England visits Tirana for next year's World Cup qualifying match, Slender Beggia of the Albanian football association replied: "I do not think English supporters will be allowed into Albania... But I'm sure they wouldn't be any problem."

Instead of acting collectively, Europeans floundered like self-centered individuals, all with different laws, different shock-horror responses, different fingers of suspicion pointing ever elsewhere. Hooliganism respects no barrier. Last month, Real Madrid's Mexican hotshot, Hugo Sanchez, needed 11 stitches in his head after being hit by a bottle during a Spanish Cup match at Seville. The culprit escaped. Some Spaniards laughed that Real Madrid, Italy's football federation and its interior minister are headed for emergency session, but surely they need international aid. It never was enough to ban English clubs from Europe after the Heysel Stadium atrocity — or to assure those still awaiting trial are perpetrators of only an "English disease."

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Rice Ties Two NFL Marks as 49ers Trample Bears, 41-0
Receiver Jerry Rice, above dragging safety Dave Duerson into the end zone for a first-period touchdown, tied two National Football League records as the 49ers thrashed the Chicago Bears, 41-0, Monday night in San Francisco. Rice's 11th consecutive game with a scoring catch tied the mark held by Elroy Hirsch and Buddy Dial, and his three TD receptions gave him 18 for the year, tying him with Miami's Mark Clayton for the most in a single season. All of Rice's scores Monday were on passes from Steve Young, who came on after quarterback Joe Montana suffered a hamstring pull in the early going.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow
A Trap Snaps Shut on the 'Gym Rat'

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The whispers had begun at least as far back as when he was in college, that the gym rat liked to have a few beers and then a few more than that. It wouldn't be so startling considering his environment and culture — a young man, a star athlete, an urban setting — nor would it be unheard of for one in his position to go beyond alcohol. The whispers traveled with Chris Mullin after he left St. John's University. Could it be true of — of all people — this gym rat, this guy with such a pale complexion that it was said he never saw the sun because he spent so many hours in the gym? Gym rat. A name said with affection and respect. It was a humorous and somehow fitting image for Mullin's tenacity and desire and discipline and dedication to basketball — saying to fulfill his considerable potential as a player. "Chris Mullin," some said, "you can't get him out of the gym." Indeed, few played the game better. After his senior year in 1985 he had been awarded the John Wooden trophy as the best college basketball player in the country. But the rumors of abuse accompanied him cross-country to California where, as a first-round draft choice, the 6-foot-7 (2.00-meter) guard joined the Golden State Warriors of the National Basketball Association. Around the league, as Mullin shifted into his second and third seasons, the stories persisted. New York was considering making a trade for the hometown lad, but, as Al Bianchi, the Knick general manager, said, "We heard the rumors and the red light went up." From the statistics, Mullin was on the upswing on the court. As a rookie, his scoring average was 14 points a game, then 15 a game last season, and now it was 17.6. And often his play sparkled with the heady movement without the ball, the clever passing and the deadly jump shot that helped make him a standout in college. "Bianchi had been at Phoenix when Walter Davis of the Suns turned himself in for drug abuse and he had known David Thompson and Phil Ford and Quentin Dailey, who were admitted drug abusers, all of whom had started with heavy drinking. "And despite possible success on the court (Davis scored a career-high 43 points the night before he admitted his problem) the abuser's life soon begins to spin out of control, as Mullin's was. He missed a practice on Thursday, his second in a month, which precipitated his confession. Bianchi said he had been investigating the rumors of Mullin "through our various sources" — his interest in Mullin as a Knick remained sharp — when word came on Saturday that Mullin had turned himself in to league officials and would enter an alcohol rehabilitation program in Inglewood, California. The league is "monitoring" the Mullin case, said a spokesman, and if there was substance about what substance was involved then "we'd deal with that upon the evidence." Mullin does not fall under the NBA's drug program, in which if you come forward and admit to drugs — which is illicit as opposed to alcohol, which is legal — you get two more chances, as did Walter Davis and Roy Tarpley and John Lucas, Mitchell Wiggins and Lewis Lloyd of the Houston Rockets were caught using drugs, and were dropped from the league for life, though with an opportunity in the future to return. But the deeper question remains: Why Mullin? It is an old story and a new story. Mullin's revelation is public for the first time, but the story of athletes' substance abuse is becoming increasingly old. And it is an endlessly tragic story. The reasons may be complex, they may be simple. Right now, we don't know what the roots were in Mullin's case. He's hardly alone, though. More than 20 million people in America — roughly 10 percent of the population — are alcohol and/or drug abusers. And there is great diversity in background and lifestyle. Certainly, big-time athletes play under great pressure. But a lot of athletes, perhaps most athletes, don't abuse drugs or alcohol. On the other hand, many others who aren't professional athletes comprise the bulk of abusers. Big-time athletes may have more money than most to spend on booze and drugs — Mullin earns \$600,000 a year. But a lot of the garden-variety drunks and junkies are working class, or poverty class. Was Mullin driven to this state by peer pressure? By a sense of insecurity, a fear of failure? Or a sense of grandioseness, and believed the substance wouldn't affect him? Was he home-



Chris Mullin as a senior at St. John's. Tenacity, desire, dedication — and rumors.

sick — a New York guy who hated being so far from family, from friends, from the familiar streets? Was he bored, with few other interests, once the ball stopped bouncing? Whatever, he did it, and to the extent that it injured him, and, surely, his family and friends and teammates and employers. Most alcohol or drug abusers don't or won't admit to a problem, which the counselors tell us, is a major part of the problem. Mullin apparently was a classic case. When Don Nelson, Golden State's executive vice president, discussed drinking before the season, Mullin bet him he could stop for six months. He couldn't. Somewhere along the line, the gym rat was lured out of the gym, and took the maybe harmless looking but tempting bait, and tasted until the trap snapped, catching him.

SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard table containing NBA Standings, College Top-20 Polls, NFL Standings, Hockey, and NHL Standings.

Officials Reportedly Waived Drug Testing in U.K. Track

The Associated Press
LONDON — British sports officials struck agreements with overseas track teams that their athletes would not be drug-tested at major track and field meets in this country, The Times reported Tuesday. While saying they were "concerned," the officials would neither confirm nor deny the allegations. In the first of a two-part report, the newspaper said that track and field teams from the United States, the Soviet Union and East Germany all had escaped doping procedures at certain events in Britain from 1982 to 1985, the period covered by the paper's disclosures. The concluding part of the report is due to be published Wednesday. Tuesday's article said that Nigel Cooper, former secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, confirmed he had acceded to a last-minute demand from East German officials that drugs tests would be waived in an international meet at Crystal Palace in June, 1982. A similar agreement, the article said, was made with the U.S. team for an indoor meet at Cosford in March, 1983. Later that year, Cooper was said by the newspaper to have handed back drug testing samples to Soviet team officials after their athletes had been tested at a match in Birmingham. Another prominent official reportedly gave nine Soviet athletes an assurance they would not be tested for drugs at the 1985 Peugeot Talbot Games at Crystal Palace, the venue for the so-called rematch between Olympic rivals Mary Decker Slaney and Zola Budd. The newspaper's allegations run directly counter to claims by British athletics administrators that they have been leading the fight against drug abuse. The sport's spokesman, Tony Ward, said he would have no comment until the second part of the report appears. "We are obviously concerned about the allegations," Ward said, "but we don't feel it is appropriate to respond to half a story." The article brought a heated response from Mike Winch, the athletes' representative on the BAAB, which governs British track and field. A former international shot putter, Winch said that, if proved, the claims would be "terrible and outrageous." "In my view, these allegations must be investigated," he said. "They are very serious and, if they are true, then it is a reprehensible state of affairs." "I think it would be terrible and outrageous if it was proved that foreign athletes had been allowed to get away with out being tested, while our athletes had gone through the correct procedures."

U.S. World Cup Skiers Falling on Hard Times

Reuters
LEUKERBAD, Switzerland — The season began badly for U.S. World Cup skiers, and each day things seem to get worse. A spectacular crash by Phil Pilling during the weekend here means the Americans are oow without all four of their top women. The men's team is faring little better, with Olympic downhill champion Bill Johnson and Doug Lewis also below form because of injury. "Our chances are not very good right now," said Chip Woods, the women's head coach. "We've had lots of bad luck." With only 23 cup points so far, the United States is in 10th place in the Nations' Cup standings; Switzerland leads with 485. It's a far cry from earlier in the decade, when Phil and Steve Mahre kept the Americans in the top three of the Nations' Cup for five years running. Phil Mahre was overall cup champion in 1981, 1982 and 1983; in 1983 Tamara McKinney made it a double by taking the women's title. But the Mahre brothers are long retired, and McKinney is outing the leg she broke in training in November. "The retirement of Phil and Steve three seasons ago was a big problem for us," said Nicholas Howes, an official with the U.S. team. "To a case like that it is always difficult for young racers to move in behind them." The women's team had looked far stronger, but Debbie Armstrong dislocated a fibula in summer training, darkening that prospect, and the past six weeks have brought disaster. Not only was McKinney lost, but Eva Twardokens is out with a knee injury sustained in late November. And in Saturday's super-giant slalom, Pilling smashed into a thinly padded iron finishing post at a speed of about 70 kph (43 mph). With a badly broken right leg, torn knee ligaments and possible internal injuries, Pilling is certainly out for the season and may never race again, Woods said. "I don't really want to talk about Fletcher, who, although 36th in the world rankings, is the best U.S. woman's skier still racing. But U.S. team officials have not given up hope. McKinney should be back on skis in January, they say, and with the pressure off she could surprise at February's Olympics. In the longer term, the Americans are putting their faith in a number of promising younger talents, which pushes the average age of the squad well below that of what Howes called "the European dynasties of Switzerland and Austria." The U.S. team has also recently agreed to start a joint training program with the Soviet Union, whose women, in particular, have done surprisingly well this season. The move was not a consequence of last week's Washington summit, Howes said, but an initiative by the U.S.-based company that supplies bindings to the Soviet team.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and text: "BLANCPAIN SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE. Watches of Switzerland The watch shop New Bond Street, Knightsbridge and all branches"

